Wilmington Journ
THE WILMINGTON JOURNA
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY JOURNAL—mailed to subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS PER MONTH; FOR SIX MONTHS, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; or SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.
The WEEKLY—at TWO DOLLARS per annum; for six months, ONE DOLLAR; for three months, FIFTY CENTS.
No subscription to the Weekly for less than six months.

THE ELECTION NEXT MONTH.

The Nashville *American* gives some interesting information concerning the elections which will take place next month. About one half the States of the Union are getting ready for the contests yet to come off this year. The most of these elections will be held November 2d, but three States are yet to vote this month. Next Monday Oregon is to elect a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Geo. A. La Dow, Democrat, who was chosen at the last Oregon election, besides Henry Warren, Republican, and Lafayette Lane, Democrat, the candidates of the regular parties, there is an independent candidate in the field, Mr George W. Whitney. Next Monday Colorado will also hold an election for members of the Convention to frame the Constitution for that State, preparatory to her admission to the Union next year. On October 30th Missouri will vote for or against the ratification of the new Constitution adopted by her Convention last August.

Nearly all the interest attaches to the November elections. On the 2d a large number of States choose members of their Legislatures and county and municipal officers, while in six States, where State officers are to be chosen, the elections are of most importance. These six States are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York all having Governors to elect except New York, where the chief office to be filled is Secretary of State. At the last general elections in each of these States, excepting Minnesota, the Democrats were successful, and in order to judge intelligently of the prospects of each at the approaching November election, we will give a brief statement of the elections in each State. In Pennsylvania, Judge Cyrus L. Pershing is the Democratic candidate for Governor, Governor Hartranft, the Republican candidate for re-election, and R. A. Browne, the Temperance candidate. For State Treasurer, the other State office to be filled, the candidates are Henry Rowle, Republican, Victor E. Piollett, Democrat, and Elijah J. Humpacker, Temperance. Last year Lieutenant-Governor Latta, Democrat, was elected by 4,679 majority, the Temperance party, then as now, having a third candidate in the field, Mr Benja in Rush Bradford, who got 4,632 votes.

The Massachusetts election is also for Governor, that official being chosen annually. William Gaston, the present Governor, who is the candidate for re-election, was chosen last year by 7,452 majority over Thomas Talbot, Republican. Mr. Talbot, who had been Governor for an unexpired term, was a strict temperance advocate, and was opposed by the entire liquor interest, their opposition not being made against the balance of the Republican State ticket, which was chosen by majorities ranging from 12,000 to nearly 23,000. This year the Republican candidate for Governor is Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, and the Labor Reformers and Temperance party have also placed tickets in the field, so that the Massachusetts voters will have four candidates to choose from.

For many years past, in Maryland, the Democrats have uniformly carried the elections, their majority at the last General State election, that of 1873, when a State Comptroller was chosen, having been 19,983. This year the Democratic candidate for Governor is John Lee Carroll, who was nominated by the Democratic Convention after a bitter contest. Accusations of corruption were made against his supporters, who were also charged with not conducting the affairs of the State government as they ought and the party divided, a faction the strength of which is not very clearly estimated, forming a coalition with the Republicans, and nominating J. Morrison Harris as the Democratic Reform and Republican candidate. The chances favor the election of Carroll.

As to New York, the Democrats elected Gov. Tilden last year by 50,317 majority. This year the candidates for Secretary of State, the chief officer to be voted for, are John Bigelow, Democrat, and Frederick W. Seward, Republican. Much of the interest in the New York election is just now absorbed in the contest in New York city for the local offices, where the various parties opposed to Tammany Hall have united upon a ticket in opposition to the one put in the field by that organization.

In Minnesota, the Republicans elected Chief Justice McMillan last year by 9,885 majority, and Gov. Davis, in 1873, by 7,570 majority. There is a Governor to be chosen this year. In Wisconsin, in 1873, the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were successful over the Regular Republicans, and elected Gov. Taylor by 25 12 majority, and a Governor is also to be chosen this year. Minnesota and Wisconsin are what have heretofore been known as "Granger" States, and in each, in 1873, the Patrons of Husbandry or "Grangers" were allied with the successful party. As a political force, however, the "Grangers" are not now regarded as of so much importance as they were some time ago, and this may affect the elections next month.

These six States will hold the most important of the November elections, from a political standpoint. In New Jersey there will be members of the Legislature chosen, and their selection is of local importance, owing to the legislation rendered necessary by the recent adoption of amendments to the New Jersey Constitution

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The life of a sewing woman can't be a very healthy one, for many of the beginners *seam poorly!* This is not our own, but it is just as good as though it were.

The Raleigh *News* says the Raleigh Light Infantry will carry forty muskets to the Wilmington Fair.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875. NO. 43

WHAT GENERAL RANSOM SAID

North Carolina has no more gallant and able son, and Virginia no truer friend nor no faster friend, than General M. W. Ransom, United States Senator, who spoke here last Wednesday night, says the Petersburg *Index & Appeal*, in support of the Conservative Legislative ticket. General Ransom especially deplored the introduction of side issues and personal preferences into the party at this time of all times when there exists the most urgent necessity for harmony and united action. He referred to the recent Democratic defeat in Ohio, but thought that might prove of ultimate advantage to Conservatism. The struggle in Petersburg involved graver possible consequences to the party than the Ohio election, and to be beaten here would prove the entering wedge of disaster, which might lead to the defeat of the Democratic Presidential candidate in the centennial year. Therefore, he adjured all our people to lay aside of questions of personal liking and disliking, and combine to elect their ticket. North Carolina, which had been so encouraged and enthused by the noble and manly struggle which our people made in the spring of 1874, to achieve their freedom, was now watching their action with eager attention. Conservative defeat would here be attended with the direst results, and would be hailed with exultation by the Radicals from Maine to California. Let our people reflect that so clear-headed a statesman as Senator Ransom, tells them that this is the initial skirmish of the great presidential battle, and that the loss of their city may prove even greater injury to the cause of Conservative victory than the loss of the great Commonwealth of Ohio.

COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.

The depression and want of confidence in business circles seems to be almost, if not quite universal. Certainly no section of the United States is free from the stagnation in trade that is a *sequitur* from this depression and want of confidence.

The Northern States, where we would naturally expect to find comparative ease and confidence, are perhaps suffering even more than the Southern States. Everywhere throughout the great cities of the North, and throughout the great mining and manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania and New England the uniform complaint is "hard times and nothing doing." In the South we have no money, but then we have not the great need for money which presses so burdensomely on the people of the North. With this, our climate has a great deal to do. Fuel and clothing go to make up a very considerable item in the account of the absolute necessities of life in a Northern latitude. And then again the population of the South is less dense, and the rate of rents for lands and tenements, where these have to be rented, is much lower in the South than in the North. Although we have but little money, and those of us who are in debt, be unable, for the time being, to come up in every instance to the requirements of commercial transactions, yet the great money crisis which is pressing so heavily upon the country will not be felt in the South with the degree of pain and distress that are experienced in less favored latitudes.

From our exchanges and from other sources we gather that the gloom and distress which arise from money difficulties, are greater in the Dominion of Canada than they are even in the States. This distress extends to Europe, as if by a reflex action from the shores of America. London, Liverpool, Berlin and all the great European cities that are in any way connected with American trade and commerce are undergoing great financial difficulties and distress. The situation in Buenos Ayres is said to be without a precedent in the financial troubles of any country since the world began. In a population of 120,000 it is said there is not more than one commercial house left with a credit in New York or Boston; and the trade of Buenos Ayres has heretofore occupied a prominent place in the accounts of the merchants of New York and Boston.

All this financial trouble and distress we believe is traceable to, and can be fixed upon President Grant's Administration and the Republican party.

But it is not our purpose, just now, to discuss the causes of these troubles or their political bearing. We started out with the purpose of making some comment upon the commerce and trade—prospects of Wilmington.

A stroll along our wharfs, and a visit to our Railroad depots, will satisfy the observer that, while dullness may be the nominal condition of our local trade for the time, all is life, and activity among our shipping and forwarding agencies.

We are informed that on last Monday there were *twenty seven hundred bales of cotton* awaiting shipment at the Union depot. For the past month all three of the rail-roads centering in this city have been taxed to the very utmost of their carrying capacity, to keep the cotton from accumulating, which they have failed to do. Trains are moving night and day, at all hours; and railroad men tell us that on the Weldon road there are no less than *eighteen trains* moving Northward in one day. This unusual activity has been exhibited likewise, on the Carolina Central, and on the Wilmington Columbia and Augusta Railroad. At Union depot, *twenty-five hundred bales of cotton* have been farwarded this month.

Captain A. D. Cagraux, agent of the New York and Baltimore line of steamers, with the facilities of his semi-weekly lines to both ports, has not been able to move all the cotton that has been crowded upon his wharves, and we are informed that at this present time, he is awaiting tonnage which he will soon have to move three thousand bales. When we consider the naval stores that find an outlet in the same way, we should say that he has his hands full. Not only is this freight, outgoing, but of late, incoming lots have been very heavy. The crowded and blocked condition of the steamers' wharves and the rail road depots show lively times for freighters.

Lemmerman and Coney are busy with all their flats and lighters, some eight in number, transfering cotton from the rail-roads. We saw yesterday two flats containing 500 bales of cotton and one covered flat, a veritable Noah's ark in appearance, containing merchandise, in tow of the tug "*Nyce.*" The cotton was being lightered to the "*Compress*" to be put in small compass for exportation, and the goods were for the Carolina Central Railway; and this is an every day occurrence. We do not think that venerable individual, "the oldest inhabitant," recollects in times gone by of a steamer, herself heavily loaded, taking in tow a schooner loaded entirely with cotton, under and on deck, *and towing her to New York.* Yet this thing was done last week from the port of Wilmington by a New York steamer of the Clyde line.

Our port has recently been almost deserted of vessels, save the New York and Baltimore steamers and an occasional coaster; but now it is beginning to assume its usual appearance of activity by the almost daily arrival of foreign vessels, and these are the forerunners of about forty vessels which are now *en route* for our port, to take hence its stores of cotton and other products to the marts of Europe.

We shall take occasion soon to resume this subject, and give more in detail some facts relating to the facilities which Wilmington possesses for handling the products of North Carolina and all the contiguous part of South Carolina. Especially do we desire to call attention to the very great advantages she possesses for handling the cotton crop with great saving to the planter, through the operations of the Wilmington Compress Company.

The Injunction Dissolved.

The injunction case against the Commissioners of New Hanover county was called up in the Superior Court on yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

When the case was called Hon. P. S. French moved for a continuance, on the ground that Mr M. London, his associate counsel, was confined to his bed with sickness, and could not be present.

Major C M. Stedman opposed the motion for a continuance on the grounds that if it could not be heard now, it was indefinite when it could be heard. He stated that the revenues of the County were tied up, that the citizens were not paying taxes, and that a judgment against the County had been taken at this term of Court for the amount of $6,000, and there was no money in the treasury to pay it.

Mr. French thought it a great injustice to force the trial in the absence of Mr. London.

Messrs. Stedman, Empie and Devane each opposed the motion.

His Honor stated that it is a ruling of the Court that where one counsel is in the Court the case shall be proceeded with.

The motion to continue the case being overruled, the defendant's counsel offered an amended answer, which was objected to by the plaintiff's counsel. Considerable skirmishing here ensued, after which the Judge submitted the amended answer, stating that an answer could be amended at any time during the appearance term.

Hon. R S. French then offered an affidavit of George R. French, Jr which was filed, after which the case was regularly opened by the reading of the complaint and answers.

Affidavits were then alternately read by the counsel on each side, at the conclusion of which Hon. D. L. Russell opened the argument for the defence.

After Judge Russell had spoken, Hon. R. S. French addressed the Court in an able argument of one hour and twenty minutes in length.

After the conclusion of Mr. French's argument Mr. Adam Empie and Major D. J. Devane each addressed the Court.

At the conclusion of Major Devane's address, His Honor, the Judge, delivered his opinion, dissolving the injunction.

It is intimated that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken, but whether it will be done or not we are unable to state.

The telegraphic rumors of a war with Spain are pronounced incorrect. It has been the fashion with the New York *Herald* for some years past to publish similar reports just before the assembling of Congress. Whether there be anything in them or not the State Department usually comes to the front with a contradiction. In the present case the Spanish papers have also taken the alarm, and it is barely possible that Grant may signalize the close of his administration by the annexation of the "Gem of the Antilles."

From official figures which it obtained at Washington, the New York *Journal of Commerce* finds that the net income of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was about two hundred and seventy-three millions, and the net expenses (each being reckoned outside of the principal of the public debt) about two hundred and seventy-four and a half millions, thus showing a very slight deficiency for the year. This takes no account of the thirty millions which ought to have been provided for the sinking fund.

The Tarboro *Southerner* says, that the gin house, stables and forty bales of cotton, belonging to H. L. Staton, Esq., about ten miles from Tarboro in Edgecombe county, were burned on Friday night last. It is a serious loss and falls heavy on one of our worthiest citizens. No insurance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Ellen Foster was last week admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of Iowa.

The Crown Princess of Germany commands as colonel a regiment of hussars, and during recent maneuvres before the Emperor she appeared mounted at the head of her cavaliers.

Senator West of Louisiana, is in Washington, spreading reports about a coming Democratic attempt to unsettle the State government. This is the season of the year for such reports.

The vote in Massachusetts next week will be close, but Governor Gaston, the Democratic candidate, is hopeful of re-election. We fear General Bartlett's declination was a severe stroke to the Democracy.

Now that Chandler is securely seated in the Cabinet, the country need not be much surprised to see Bristow, Jewell, and Pierrepont take their leave, and Pinchback, Fred. Douglass, and Antoine, take their places.

The fourth congressional district of Tennessee first elected John W. Head, who only lived a few weeks after his election. Samuel M. Fite was chosen to fill the vancancy, and now he is dead. Neither occupied the seat to which he was elected.

The preliminary work on the English channel tunnel will be commenced this week on the French side. The tunnel will be sixteen miles long at a depth of 250 feet below the bed of the sea, and will cost about $60,000,000.

According to the proceedings of the Board of Foreign Missions, reported from New York, there is not much enthusiasm manifested for the heathen abroad. The fact is we have too many at our own doors.

Emperor William, like Bismarck, is under the weather, probably in consequence of the fatigue attending his Italian jaunt. He thinks favorably of the peace of Europe, but who can tell what an hour may bring forth?

A queer thing: The aristocratic Republicans of New York who have been so clamorously demanding the appearance of the Scholar in Politics, are now vigorously supporting John Morrissey's candidacy for the State Senate, against the Tammany nominees.

According to the Philadelphia *Times* Judge Kelly still clings to his pet financial theories, and proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes several summers. He thinks that Ohio was a drawn battle, with soft money a little ahead if anything; that Pershing will be elected over Hartranft in Pennsylvania and that then the band will begin to play.

A statement in the Chicago *Tribune* says that Jay Gould is at the bottom of a movement for the formation of a new trunk line between New York and San Francisco, via Chicago and St. Louis. That part of the line between Chicago and New York will be called the Erie and Chicago railroad. The alliance in this move has been with Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio. When Mr. Gould gets control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Western Union Telegraph he will be something of a monopolist.

There are signs of animosity between the friends of Governor Hendricks and Congressman Kerr in Indiana. The former thinks his prospect for the Presidency would be inquired by Mr. Kerr's election to the Speakership, and is said to be making strong efforts to prevent the Indiana delegation from giving the latter a united support. The Governor's friends say that while he went into Ohio and labored manfully for the cause, Mr. Kerr was sojourning in Colorado for the benefit of his health. And what they consider worst of all, Mr. Kerr has made no attempt to disguise his pleasure at the Ohio defeat.

A Military Funeral took place at Montreal on Sunday at the Protestant cemetery. The Fenian Canadians of the city made the mistake of believing it to be another Guiteau's funeral and swarmed to the cemetery in thousands. Grave as the occasion was, it led to a lively fight and much excitement ensued. Poor Guiteau's dead bones may yet lead to the breaking of many living bones before they are finally laid at rest.

The Crown Prince of Germany will certainly be one of the many wonders of the Centennial. It is announced that the eighteen-gun corvette Elizabeth is to bring him to America. Every American will be delighted to welcome the splendid soldier Prince to our shores. As to the Germans in the United States—well, it will be fortunate if the Prince's visit does not occasion a famine in lager.

The only campaign which has just now any life in it, is that in Mississippi. The interest there seems to be all on one side. The Democrats are holding immense mass meetings throughout the State, and a notable feature of these gatherings is the attendance of large numbers of negroes. The signs of a defeat of the Ames Republican party multiply daily.

Pork packing for winter is about commencing at the West. As usual, at the outset, there is much diversity of opinion as to the supply of hogs, and this will probably continue until the advance of the season brings with it more reliable data than is at present available. Meanwhile the statements, bearing on the subject, from sources that are usually understood to be well informed, have an interest for the trade at large, and to all who are looking for information on the subject. One of these estimates that the product, taking in the whole country, will be from ten to fifteen per cent. below last season's total, but this is qualified with the expectation that what is thus lost numerically will be about made up in better weight.

Memphis had a reminder of her sins in the shape of a young earthquake.

Gov. Hendricks does not take much stock in the third term business. He thinks President Grant is out of the field. As for the Ohio defeat, he is not a bit down hearted. "It is isn't so awful," he said to a reporter of the Louisville Courier-Journal. "I have known worse things to happen in politics. Naturally it will make it harder to win in the Presidential campaign next year."

Grant's recent visit to Colorado has not been without results. The territory has gone Republican, and as it will be made a State, in a few months, two Radical Senators may be booked against the Democracy. The population of Colorado in 1870 was 39,864, including 556 colored people, 7 Chinese and 180 Indians. It is not much more populous than a first-class ward in New York city, and a wretched rotten borrough about as much fit to be a State as a Digger Indian is to be a minister of the gospel. Of these 39,864, 6,297 do not know how to read, and 6,823 are unable to write. Since 1870, when the census was taken, the population has increased, but not to such extent as to allow the vote of two Senators to offset that of such commonwealths as Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, not to speak of other sovereignties.

The great house of Flood & O'Brien, which brought about the failure of the Bank of California, has in turn suffered a serious mishap through the conflagration which yesterday destroyed the entire business part of Virginia City. They were the principal stockholders in the Consolidated Virginia Mine, all the works of which are supposed to have been burned. Virginia City is one of the mushroom towns of the silver-mining districts, having sprung into existence within a few years and attained a population of twenty five thousand. It was the centre of immense interests, representing more wealth than many cities ten times its size. Flood & O'Brien are strong enough to sustain their heavy loss, and no financial disturbance is likely to result.

Absent the official vote in Ohio, we deduce the following facts and figures:

	Allen.	Noyes.
1874	214,654	212,837
		Hayes.
1875	292,264	297 813
	Dem.	Rep.
Increase	77,610	84 976

Allen's vote in 1875 is 41 484 larger than the largest vote before cast, while Hayes' vote exceeds the highest Republican vote only 9,252. The total Democratic and Republican vote in 1875 exceeded by 62,741 the highest Democratic and Republican vote ever before cast in the State, that for President in 1872, and of that increase Allen makes 46,780, and Hayes 15,961.

So much of comment and description on the colossal Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, of which Wm Shanon and the late W. C. Ralston were the projectors, has been written that little remains to be told. the tale of this prodigious enterprise reads like romance, but there has been no exaggeration of the project or its execution. The hotel was opened last week and the event of course drew out a great crowd of visitors. The whole establishment was splendidly illuminated, and the scene was very brilliant and animated. On the exterior of the building architectural effect is plain; there is no display of ornamentation; no great columns, domes or steeples, which might be associated with a building covering a hundred thousand square feet, and seven stories in height. But there is the idea of solidity and great strength. The ornamental has been reserved for the interior finish and furnishing of the hotel. The striking feature of the interior is the great open court, with its tiers of verandas, and lofty skylight, its tropical gardens, its walks, fountains and statuary which is uncommonly gay and beautiful. That most important adjunct of a hotel is located on the garden floor, where the guest will find that king of hotel men, Warren Leland, at the head of a corps of able assistants. The servants are all colored, and were brought from the East especially for employment at the Palace Hotel. Belmont, formerly the magnificent country residence of Wm C. Ralston, has been incorporated with the Palace Hotel, and is to be reserved for the summer resort of its guests. Everything about this enterprise has been on a scale of the utmost magnificence. The projectors aimed to give San Francisco a hotel building the most thoroughly planned and executed in the world. This will probably be the world's verdict.

Inauguration Day has twice happened on a Sunday, and we have always understood that in such cases an oath was administered privately on that day, the public oath being taken on the day of the inaugural ceremonies, Monday. President Monroe was accordingly sworn in on his second term on Monday, March 5, by Chief Justice Marshall, and President Taylor on Monday, March 5, 1849, by Chief Justice Taney.

Commerce of Wilmington.

The Journal calls our attention to the gratifying fact that at this time there are thirty-three foreign vessels afloat, saiving from various ports in Europe for the port of Wilmington.

The Journal naturally is jubilant at such a recognition of the consequence of Wilmington. And it is an exultation in which the whole State might share, since it is an evidence of a wealth of materials and variety of subjects of exports which few ports, on the Southern Atlantic ports, can claim. The eyes of the far-seeing merchant are directed to this point so insignificant on the map, yet so fruitful in resources, because here he knows his wants can all be supplied.

This is but a beginning, however. The path has been pointed out to the ever watchful eye of commerce, and it will not be covered up. On the contrary, it will grow wider and wider and become a beaten track for a rapidly extending business. The improvements going on at the mouth of the river let down the bars to the admission of vessels of almost all sizes. The navigation of the Cape Fear is becoming disarmed of its terrors. Freighters no longer imperial their cargoes by loading outside of the bar. They can come boldly inside, and when all the works are completed, vessels of the largest size can lie comfortably alongside the wharves at Wilmington and complete their loading.

And with the glorious prospects of the Carolina Central, and with the facilities already possessed by Wilmington, vessels will not have long to wait for cargoes. There will be enough for all.

We congratulate Wilmington upon her prospects.—*Raleigh News.*

A REMEDY FOR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Senator Bayard, than whom no man stands higher in the affections of all men who love good government, made a speech at Macon Ga, last week, in which he is reported as having said:

Yesterday Mr. Kelly told you of the wretchedness in his State from misgovernment. He told you of a hard winter and the suffering of the people, and yet he did not tell you half the truth. All he said showed that a gloomy pall was hovering over the Northern States, and yet it was moderately stated. He did not tell you what was true—who planted their crop? He was one of the gardners. If the people of the Northern States stand up to their chins in misery, it is because of the system of finance taught by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, the intensely Radical Congressman from Pennsylvania, after having done all he could to impoverish her people, and place them under control of their former slaves, is now canvassing the South to tell her white citizens what kind of money they ought to have in order to restore their former prosperity. Mr. Kelly sent Littlefield and Lafflin and Estes to prey upon us, and maintained them with the bayonet and negro votes, and after these men and their wicked associates had plundered and impoverished us, he grows eloquent over our misfortunes and comes to tell us how we can restore our prosperity through financial legislation. We want no such leaders or adviserers.

Let Mr. Kelly stay at home and relieve the distress of his own people "Hard times" which Radical legislation brought upon the country by making the South the prey and plaything of Radical thieves and plunderers, has now seized hold of the North. A condition of affairs exists in Pennsylvania which if the same prevailed in North Carolina or Georgia, would call for Federal military intervention. Starving people rob and plunder to save themselves and families from the pangs of hunger, and soon the relentless snows of winter will add to their sufferings, and the prospect is anything but pleasant. The people of the North will yet learn through bitter lessons that the country cannot be prosperous while one entire section is paralyzed and stifled by the ignorance and prejudice of negroes, placed in power and kept there by the Federal Government.

Let Mr. Kelly, if he really desires to see prosperity return to the country, labor to undo the evils which his party by his vote, has inflicted upon the Union; let him advocate the equality of all the States, and their just and equitable treatment, by the general government. When these things are brought about, and the confidence in the justice of the government restores affection for it in every section, it will require no great skill or legislation to adjust the financial problem. Renewed confidence and industry and patriotism will do more than any scheme, or legislation. And until then there will be no relief.

The Rev. Dr. Hoge in his magnificent oration upon the unveiling of the statue of Stonewall Jackson, well says:

And now, standing before this statue, and as in the living presence of the man it represents, cordially indorsing as I do the principles of the political schools in which he was trained, and in defence of which he did, and unable yet even to think of our dead Confederacy without memories unutterably tender, I speak not for myself, but for the South, when I say it is our interest, our duty, and determination to maintain the Union, and to make every possible contribution to its prosperity and glory, if all the States which compose it will unite in making it such a Union as our forefathers framed, and to enthrone it above it, not a Cæsar, but the constitution in its old supremacy.

If ever these States are welded together in the great fraternal, enduring Union, with one heart pulsating through the bosom of the sea, it will be when they all stand on the same level, with such a jealous regard for each other's rights that when the interest or honor of any one is assailed all the rest feeling the wound—even as the body feels the pain inflicted on one of its members—will kindle with just resentment at the outrage, be it a injury done to a part is not only wrong but an indignity offered to the whole. But if that cannot be, then I trust the day will never be when the Southern people will add degradation to defeat and hypocrisy to subjugation by professing love to the Union which denies to one of their States a single right accorded to Massachusetts or New York, to such a Union we will never be heartily loyal while that bronze hand grasps its sword; while yonder river chants the requiem of sixteen thousand Confederate dead, who, with Stuart among them, sleep on the hills of Hollywood.

Saturday.

The following will be found of interest by merchants and bankers. We copy it from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most carefully edited and reliable papers in our language:

Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

—Will you please favor us with your decision in the following case: In accordance with the rites of our persuasion, we were closed on Saturday last, but took the precaution to place a notice on our door stating, "Closed on account of holiday. Any drafts please hold over until Monday." It appears a draft was presented by the National Bank of Commerce for the sum of fifty dollars, but in spite of our notice, was protested for the reason "said place being closed for the day." This (Monday) morning our certified check was sent, but refused until one dollar and thirty-one cents protest charges was exacted, which to avoid controversy and waste of time, we paid. Will you oblige by stating if protest fees could be collected by law under the above circumstances? Yours respectfully, D. H. A. & Co.

To this the *Journal* replies, that if instead of a certified check, legal-tender notes had been tendered to holder of the obligation, the protest fees could not be exacted. It is time that our notaries understood, if they do not, that israelites have the right to close their place of business on their recognized holidays, and such a notice, under the circumstance, was quite sufficient to exempt them the costs of protest upon a draft not yet accepted. Acceptance and promissory notes must be provided for beforehand as is done for busines paper due on Sunday; but a draft cannot be legally protested for non-acceptance because the drawee has his place for business closed upon a holiday commonly recognized by a large body of the people. Story on bills says: No acceptance can be required, and no presentment for acceptance be regularly made * * * upon any day which is a holiday, or is set apart by the religion of the drawee for religious proposes, such as Saturday, in case of the Jews." Bayley on Bills, Chap. 7, gives the same rule.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

One of the fascinating features of the recent manœuvres of the German army in Silesia was the appearance on the field of the Crown Princess of Prussia, the future Empress of Germany. First she appeared at the head of the regiment of which she is chief; then on the arm of the Kaiser, winning Silesian hearts by her dash on the field of parade and her amiability and grace. The Germans are very proud of their future Queen and Empress. The Emperor, too, appeared delighted with his daughter-in-law when he saw her leading at a not pace her regiment of hussars past him and his guests. Regiment after regiment filed by the Kaiser, every man behaving at his best. The Crown Princess, as Chief of the Second Hussars, led her regiment past the tribune, sitting on her horse easily and gracefully, greeting the Kaiser by touching her cap with the silver handle of her riding whip, and then, swinging round, dashed up to the suite, guiding her horse up to the Kaiser's side. Enthusiastic hurrahs greeted her, handkerchiefs fluttered, and the Kaiser took her hand and thanked her in a very affectionate manner. The Princess came up slightly flushed from the ride, but as the German ladies declared, she looked charming. In the evening she appeared on the arm of the Emperor in the Irgarten, where a grand festival took place in honor of the Imperial visit, and she came in for a large share of the popular enthusiasm. No foreign Princess has ever made herself more beloved by the Prussians than the Crown Princess. During the war she visited hospitals, and was even foremost in promoting charities, the aim of which was to give assistance to the sick and wounded. In works of well-doing in Berlin, her name is at the head of the list, as it is in promoting art and science and social improvement.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The number of cotton factories in the United States in 1810 was reported to be 240, and the number of spindles estimated at 96 400, an average of 400 for each mill. According to a report of a committee of Congress, in 1815, $40,000,000 was then invested in cotton manufactures, and 100,000 persons were employed; 27 000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed, producing 81,000,000 yard of cloth, valued at $24,300,000. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut were 165 mills, with 170 340 spindles; and it has been estimated that the total number of spindles at that time was 500,000. Power looms soon afterwards coming into general use, the number of spindles increased to 1,500,000 in 1830 and 1,750,000 in 1835. Complete and trustworthy statistics of cotton manufactures seem to have been first reported by the census of 1840. There were then in the United States 1,240 mills, with 2 284 631 spindles, and 129 dyeing and printing establishments. The establishments employed 73,119 hands, and produced goods valued at $46,550,431. The amount of capital invested was $51 102 350. The leading cotton manufacturing States were Massachusetts, having 278 mills, with 865,095 spindles; Rhode Island, 249 mills, with 518 817 spindles; New York 117 mills, with 211,659 spindles; and Connecticut, 115 mills, with 181,319 spindles. In 1850 there were 1,094 mills in the United States; in 1860, 1,091 mills, with 5 215,727 spindles; and in 1870, 959 mills, with 7,132 415 spindles.

The Fair—New Attractions.

The committee, consisting of Captain's C. D Myers and F. W Kerchner, who have been appointed by the Fair Association to get up amusements for fair week, offer prizes to athletes who desire to compete for running races, highest standing jump and highest running jump. This will probably be an attractive feature to some of the members of the Athletic Club, fair Scotia's brawny sons, and they can indulge in Scotlands sports, although far away and in a foreign land. Take notice our friends "from o'er the waters and hame boys."

Cotton and the W. C. & A. R. R.

Large quantities of cotton still continues to come in to our city and pass through the Union Depot via. the W. C. & A. R. R. It is said that all the available transportation is thrown forward to accommodate this through trade, while the railroad officials do not neglect in any way our own home interests. The increased cotton transportation business this year will likely necessitate an increased addition of rolling stock next year.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS For Sale, one of the best Business Locations in the County of Brunswick, N. C., on the west side of Lockwood's Folly River, on which is known as the New Britain Road, consisting of Nine Hundred and Ninety Acres of land, on which are turpentine boxes partly worked, with the chance of renting or leasing young boxes or Sound Timber. With a good Distillery and necessary fixtures, all in running order. A Store House, Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses, for successful prosecution of the Turpentine and Mercantile business. TERMS—One third Cash, One third in Six Months, and one third in nine months. Possession given Jan 1st, 1876.

THOMAS LEWIS.

J. M. Chasten,
General Commission Merchant
BALTIMORE.

Will give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Peanuts and country produce generally. Also to the purchase of merchandise. Refers by permission to Captain J. B. Grainger, President of Bank of New Hanover.
aug 24-tf

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
W. H. CLABAUGH, Proprietor,
MONUMENT SQUARE,
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Upton W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk. oct28s1y

CHEAP STOVE HOUSE.
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PARLOR HEATERS,
COOKING STOVES,
ILLUMINATORS,
FURNACES, RANGES
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$50 $100 $500 $1000
Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street leads to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PROFIT. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stock dealt in at the *New York Stock Exchange*, mailed *free* to those desiring to speculate. Address,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 12 Wall St.,
feb 25 1y-eod NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Joseph W. Barnes, on the 26th day of October, 1875, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the decedent, to exhibit the same to such Administrator on or before the 3 day of October, 1876, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JULIA ANN BARNES,
oct 31 1aw6w Administrator

TO NORTH CAROLINA LYCEUMS:

MR. EDWARD F. TEMPLE, of Boston, will sojourn his Western tour this season in order to visit the South His new Lecture
STREET SCENES AND CHARACTERS
is pronounced by competent judges to be his masterpiece. Mr Temple may be engaged to lecture next winter, in any North or South Carolina town on reasonable terms. Address
EDWARD F. TEMPLE,
o 13 1dawtw North Somerville, Mass.

VIRGIN TURPENTINE FARM.

A PARTNER WANTED, in one of the best appointed farms in the south. the farm has (number) (with) new cotton this season, and will have (twenty) (20) new cotton for the next season. Splendid location. Plenty of rough timber, healthy and near a city. a party having about Two Thousand ($2,000) Dollars and a Skill, a splendid chance to make money is offered. Address
JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO.,
Naval Store Factors,
oct 21 d&w 4w Savannah, Ga.

BAGGING, TIES, FLOUR
25 Tons New Arrow Ties.
25 Tons Pierced Ties.
350 Rolls Bagging.
1000 Barrels Flour.

APPLES, BUTTER, VINEGAR, ETC.
50 Barrels Apples.
25 Tubs Butter.
10 Barrels Vinegar.

SALT, RICE, CHEESE.
500 Sacks Salt.
10 Tierces Rice.
20 Boxes Cream Cheese.

MOLASSES.
250 Barrels S. H. Molasses.
75 Hogsheads S. H. Molasses.
75 Hogsheads and Barrels Cuba Molasses.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
oct 28

The Novel of the Season!
CHRISTIAN REIDS'
"A QUESTION OF HONOR"
"A Question of Honor, by Christian Reid, is praised by the press as a work high y creditable of American literature. The subject extracts therefrom very favorable criticisms:
From the Philadelphia Press.
"A new work of fiction by Christian Reid is always accepted as a "A Question of Honor, is a story of Southern society, with a well constructed plot and with a finish which will be unanticipated by most readers."
From the New Haven Register
"An admirable told story, full of incident and plot, and one in respect overstrained, and carry the interest as the threads of the story are caught up and joined together."
From the Louisville Courier Journal.
"The style is charming one, and is fully worthy of the author's reputation; in fact it has secured to it a choice and noblesse of all that she has ever written."
From the Boston Globe.
"Exquisitely clear in style and elevated in tone, and is worth more than one careful reading.
From the Union Herald.
"The author has wrought with care, and with a good ethical and artistic purpose, and there are essential needs in the building up of an American literature."
From the Boston Gazette.
As a contribution to American fiction, "A Question of Honor," will more than maintain its author's reputation."
From the Buffalo Courier.
"the style of Christian Reid's writing is one of a master, equal of those who have tried to contribute new feature of the crude material of American life."
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.75.
Mailed to any address within the United States post paid, on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
oct 21 d&w 1w 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BUTTER, CRACKERS, &C.
21 Packages choice G. E. Butter.
75 Boxes Pure Cream and State Cheese.
25 Boxes Horfords' Bread Preparation.
Ginger Snaps, Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Oyster Crackers in Barrels and Boxes.
The above goods are fresh and will be sold by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

SALT, BACON, SUGAR, COFFEE, ETC.,
7000 Sacks American and Liverpool Salt.
75 Boxes Bacon.
250 Barrels Sugar—all Grades.
200 Bags Coffee.
75 Boxes Tobacco.
1500 Barrels Flour—all Grades.
Lye.
Soda
Soap,
Starch.
Matches,
Candles.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
oct 31

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED Stock of Guns, both Single and Double Barrel, and Breech and Muzzle Loaders, always on hand. Also, a large assortment of Pistols of all kinds. All above for sale at low figures by
GILESIA MURCHISON,
oct 31

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week	$1 0
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One Square one month	3 50
One Square three months	6 00
One Square six months	10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.
A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.
Cash,

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is hardly worth while to attempt to disguise our disappointment at the result of the Elections in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The victory in Mississippi relieves this disappointment somewhat, but the fact is potent that for some cause or other the Northern masses are still unwilling to forget the passions and prejudices of the past. We see the South now almost entirely Democratic, and the North almost unanimously Republican. It may be that the Democratic ticket has carried New York, but by such a meagre majority, that like the Republican triumph in Ohio, it amounts to nothing.

It is probable that the result of these Fall elections may work well for the country, for if the Republicans success now inspire them with great confidence as their defeat in the fall of 1867 made them very cautious, it will result in the triumph of the Democratic party in the elections next year. The nomination of Grant for a third term or of some equally objectionable candidate would surely end in the election of some patriot for President who would restore good government and prosperity to our country.

THE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES.

The papers are beginning to figure closely upon the chances of various gentlemen in connection with the Speakership of the House of Representatives which will be organized on the 1st Monday in December," or the next fair day thereafter," as the auctioneers have it. At present the contest lies between Michael C. Kerr of Indiana, and Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. It will be a very hotly contested fight and a very interesting one, for various reasons. The other prominent candidates are Samuel S. Cox. ("Sunset") and Fernando Wood of New York, and Milton Sayler of Ohio. If neither Kerr, or Randall is elected after a few ballots, the choice will be very apt to lie between Sayler, and J. Proctor Knott of Kentucky. Wood and Cox will be abandoned very soon if they do not develope more strength than they seem to have, and neither will be taken as a compromise candidate. There has been some talk of Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, but that will not be verified, especially if the programme published in regard to it is attempted to be carried out.

A personal description of these various gentlemen may be interesting and we give it. Micheal C. Kerr is a tall, raw-boned, rather awkward and stiff looking man with brown hair, combed smoothly, hazel-grey eyes, a billious complexion, and beard. He has a strong, manly, and pleasant voice—is a good lawyer—a man of hard sense and correct habits, but not a first-class parliamentarian. He would be an honest speaker, but would lose his temper sometimes after eating something which disagreed with him.

Samuel J. Randall is a medium sized, rather short, slightly stooped shouldered man, with black hair, dark brown eyes, and smoothly-shaved face. He is called handsome, but has a habit of distorting his face by "screwing-up" his eyes and nose, on account of defective sight. His voice is pleasant, but in no wise remarkable. He is a man of great nerve, shrewdness, and experience in politics, and is universally esteemed "the best fellow in the world." He is more familiar with the rules than any Democrat in the House, and is great at "fillibustering" as a resort to dilatory expedients to prevent legislation, is called. He is very popular on both sides of the House, and would make a more acceptable speaker, personally, than any of his competitors.

Samuel S. Cox is a little wiry fellow who resembles Rev. Dr. Deems a good deal, except that he wears a dark beard, sprinkled a little with grey. He is an irrepressible individual full of fun, but as sensative as a vain school girl. He is well read, bright, quick and eloquent.

Ferdinanda Wood is a tall, thin grey-haired man, with a distinguished air, caused principally by his white moustache and gold eye-glasses. He has ability, large experience in politics, and great wealth.

Milton Sayler is a rather large, and rather clumsy man, florid, with light brown, close cut beard and large grey eyes, and is a *bon vivant*. He is scholarly and sensible, has travelled much, and speaks German fluently.

J. Procter Knott is a short, florid, light-haired man of genius. He is a fine lawyer—a hard student, a wit and humorist, and has fine artistic taste and talent. A pencil sketch which he made between Butler and Garret Davis, was an object of amusement and surprise to every one who saw it. His celebrated "Duluth" speech was the most elaborate piece of burlesque in our political history, and has caused him to be esteemed only as a wag, but he is much more than that.

Such are the personal features and characters of these candidates for the position which is extended the highest next to the presidency in this country. Which one will be elected, or whether either will be, is "one of those things which no fellow can find out," until after the election.

A CASE was decided by the United States Supreme Court the other day, in which the question to be settled was whether war existed in this country April 23, 1861. The court held that while war did actually exist at the date named, yet as it had not been declared or publicly recognized by the President, it did not have the effect to work a dissolution of a partnership, of which a member or members resided in New York and the others in New Orleans. The proclamation of April 17, 1861, is not regarded as a distinct recognition of an existing state of war, nor yet is that of the 19th of April, which announced the blockade. The reference to the people of Louisiana in these cases is to "citizens of revolutionary States," and in the judgment of the court the purpose avowed by the President is inconsistent with their being regarded as enemies. The court failed to state when an actual state of war was officially recognized by the United States.

THE POLITICAL SWEEPTAKE.

Elections are held to-day for State officers in New York Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota Wisconsin, and Mississippi, while New Jersey, Kansas and Virginia choose Legislacures. In Mississippi' members of Congress are also to be chosen.

In 1874, Governor Tilden was elected by something over fifty thousand majority, while in 1872. Governor Dix, Republican, was elected by about the same majority. The election this year will be for State officers, other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. A Legislature is also to be elected.

Pennsylvania elects a Governor and State Treasurer. Last year on a small vote the Democrats elected John W. Latta, Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 4,679. In 1873, Hartranft Republican, who is now a candidate for re-election, was elected Governor by a majority of 36,627. Judge C. L. Pershing is his Democratic opponent. In this State as well as in New York the Prohibitionists have a full ticket in the field.

In Massachusetts the Democrats have a ticket, composed of William Gaston for Governor, and John Q. Adams for Lieutenant-Governor, and the prospect are flattering for carrying this really Republican State. Last year Gaston was elected by a majority of seven thousand, but the rest of the Radical ticket was successful by large majorities.

The Democrats of Minnesota have cut down the Republican majority to about five thousand, but we can hardly believe that they will be successful to-day. This election does not elicit much interest.

The same is true in regard to Wisconsin, although last year the Democrats and Grangers succeeded in electing their Governor by a large majority. Governor Taylor is a candidate for re-election.

The election in New Jersey for members of the Legislature is increased in interest from the fact that a United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Mr. Frelenghuysen, Republican. The House of Representatives and eight Senators are to be elected. Of the thirteen Senators holding over seven are Republicans and six Democrats, and of the districts to elect, six are now represented by Republicans and two by Democrats. The present House consists of forty-one Democrats and nineteen Republicans.

The campaign in Maryland presents some unpleasant features. The Democratic party is divided, and the Republicans have no ticket. John Lee Carroll is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and J. M. Harris is the Citizens candidate. S. Teackle Wallis who so endeared himself to the Southern people during the war, is the Independent candidate for Attorney General. We trust whatever may be the result in that State no permanent injury may be done to the party. The friends of good government in Maryland can illy afford to foster internal dissensions.

As Radical as the State of Mississippi has been the election is commanding great attention. The Democrats are full of hope, and expect to carry the State. A United States Senator in place of the negro Senator, is to be elected by the Legislature this winter. The election of Mr. Lamar is quite certain, as his district is largely Democratic.

MINNESOTA FARMERS AND THEIR CROPS.

The New York *Bulletin* says the farmers of Minnesota during the past season realized net profits largely in excess of any previous year. After making necessary deductions for the loss occasioned by wet harvests, we have, as a fair estimate of the season's production, 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 of corn, 12,000,000 of oats, and good crops of articles of less importance. Of wheat there will be a surplus of 20,000,000 bushels for export, allowing 6,000,000 for home consumption and seed. The proceeds for this wheat are placed at about $20,000,000 and all other farm products at $10,000,000, making a total of $30,000,000 to be distributed among the farming interests of the state, or a rate per capita exceeding $50. The total crop of the State this year is at least one-third, or $10,000,000 greater than that of last year, while it is ten per cent. greater in currency value than the crop of two years ago. Turning now to the values of goods purchased by farmers, it will be found that farming utensils, wearing apparel, building material and labor are now from twenty to thirty per cent. less than in 1873. Add this to the increase from favorable crops, and it will be found that the farmer is at least 50 per cent. better off than he was two years ago.

Social Equality.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.—I am informed that I have enjoyed "Social Equality," by being invited to dine with a "distinguished Radical" of this city. The publication is not true. I have never enjoyed "social equality," but once in this State, and that was with a distinguished Democrat.

The occasion for the statement, as I suppose, is the simple fact of my having gone to the gentleman's office, which is in the same building with his residence, and the office being undergoing repairs, and not in a condition to enter, I went into a room of the house and there with others had my interview. If this gentleman had been a distinguished "Radical-Democrat" nothing would have been said or thought about it.

JNO. H. SMYTH.

"Jess so,"—And was "the room" the "distinguished Radical's "parlor? And did the negro Smyth during his "interview" eat and drink with the "distinguished Radical" and his friends? Will Smyth tell us the whole truth? And then who was the "distinguished Radical," and who were his friends on the occasion? "Dar ar pervisions in de bill Uncle Billy." "Jess so."

WHEN admitted, next summer, Colorado will be No. 38 in the galaxy of States. She has three electoral votes. Between the colored vote and that rotten borough, Grant may squeeze in for a third time.

DR. EDWARD WARREN, surgeon in chief of the Egyptian army, has resigned in consequence of ophthalmia, contracted in the Khedive's service. Dr. Warren is a Baltimorean, and was medical director of North Carolina.

NATIONAL BANK USURY

The Recent Supreme Court Decision—Its Probable Effect on the Money Market.

(Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.)

An important decision, and one having a direct bearing on the money market, was rendered to-day by the United States Supreme Court, Judge Swayne reading the opinion, in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Buffalo, against Deering. The case came up here on the appeal of the Supreme Court of New York State, which nonsuited them in an endeavor to recover the principal of a note which they had discounted at a usurious rate of interest for the defendant. The total amount of the usury was only a few dollars, which sum was paid in excess of the legal discount of seven per cent. Under the civil code of New York, both principal and interest in a usurious lender is also punishable under the criminal code for misdemeanor. But the penalty for usury prescribed in the national bank act is altogether different, and much less severe—that is, there is no forfeiture of principal at all; but the borrower, who had paid more than the legal rate, may recover in an action of debt twice the amount of interest so charged and deducted. This variance between the National and State laws has been a mooted subject for a long time in financial circles, the national banks believing that the former law overrode the latter, at least in transactions in which they were concerned, and that they might practice usury without greater penalty than that of the interest stipulated for in the usurious transaction. The decision to-day is in their favor on this point, the United States Supreme Court holding that they are amenable to the laws of the United States, and are not subjected to the jurisdiction of the State in the matter of a forfeiture of the principal of such loans. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank can therefore, compel Deering to pay the principal of his note.

The settlement of this question is going to have an important effect on the money market, and in the case of New York city and Wall street will hush up the cry for the repeal of the usury laws, for the reason that, in times of monetary stringency, the national banks will take the risk of lending money at a higher rate than seven per cent., through trustworthy and honorable banking houses, and thus defeat all speculative machinations and combinations for the locking up of money. As long as the principal of such loans was in jeopardy the national banks were afraid to interfere. But now that they can at most, lose only the interest, and then in very rare instances, the long looking for solution of a steadier money market is believed to be reached in this decision of the Supreme Court to-day, which in one view of it, is a virtual repeal of the usury laws.

Strange but True—The Last Negro Slave Liberated.

[From the Raleigh N. W.]

The last negro slave was liberated in the city of New York on the 1st of October, 1875. The circumstances in the case, as we obtained them from Nelson Rowe, the newly emancipated slave, were these:

Nelson, in company with his young master, Col. Dolph Spiro, left Mississippi on the 1st of July, 1855, to spend the summer at the Virginia Springs. After remaining at the White Sulphur, Old Sweet and other places until things became monotonous and dull, Col. Spiro wended his way to Raleigh, N. C., where he had several old friends and college mates. Having spent his money on cards, wine and other dissipations, his credit became thread-bare with his friends. At this time he met at the Yarboro House a dashing young man from New York, Mr. D. Webster Cutter, who doubtless some of our readers will recollect. With the ladies particularly was he a favorite, his dashing manners and general gayety winning him many friends and admirers. Young Cutter and Col. Spiro soon became fast friends, and became the toast of the ladies, no party or dance being complete without them.

After returning from a dance one night Spiro invited Cutter to his room, No. 7, to have a game of draw poker before going to bed, as it was just 2 o'clock, and he never thought of retiring before 3. Entering the room they found the faithful Nelson awaiting his master's return. Cutter immediately directed Nelson to go to John Cain's and bring two stews, quails on toast, coffee, and two dozen on the half shell, and a bottle of that old brandy of 1820. In about an hour Nelson returned with a waiter loaded down with the best John could get up. The game had gone on, during his absence with varying fortunes. As he entered the door he heard Spiro say: "I will see that, and go five hundred better." "I see it, and go one thousand better." "I have no money to go higher or call you" said the Col. "but will risk my watch and Nelson on my hand, and call you." "All right," says Cutter, at the same time throwing down four aces. As the Colonel had only been playing bluff, up went all his money, watch and Nelson.

The cards were laid aside, supper taken in silence, and both parties retired. Next morning about 9 Nelson gently entered Cutter's room and approaching his bed handed him a paper which proved to be a bill of sale conveying Nelson to Cutter. Spiro, suffering with a headache, did not put in his appearance that day, and that afternoon Nelson and his new master left for Richmond, Va., where Cutter intended conveying his newly obtained property into money. Nelson, however, proved so polite and handy that Cutter proposed that he should accompany him to New York as his body servant, on condition that nothing was ever to be said of the affair, as his family were religiously opposed to gaming, and were red hot abolitionists. Nelson gave him his word and honor he would play mum. "I will," says Cutter, obliging to give you your freedom if you will serve me twenty years, and then you can become your own master." "I will do it," said Nelson, "and no one can accuse me, a negro as I am, of going back on my word." And the matter was never afterwards referred to by either of them.

During the twenty years which have passed Nelson has acted as dining-room servant, butler, coachman, steward, and in fact, man of all work, and in each capacity acted faithfully.

On the first of September of the present year Nelson went to Mr. Cutter's office and for the first time alluded to the compact made between them twenty years before by saying: "On the first of October my time is out, and I must go down to Mississippi to look after my people, as I have not seen or heard of them in twenty years, except Col. Spiro, when he was prisoner at Johnson's Island in 1864. Then I sent him a nice suit of clothes, a pair of blankets, a box of cigars and five gallons of good brandy, but poor fellow he died soon afterwards, and I fear he did not receive the things or my letter.' "Mr. Cutter," says Nelson, "handed me a check for $250, and told me to go but to hurry back, which was all that was said by either of us."

We interviewed Nelson Rowe, a fine looking darkey 38 years old, at the Yarboro House, and received from him this strange story, all of which he told us in such an impressive manner that we could not doubt it, and after taking a good look at his old and new masters' rooms and all the surroundings, he left for Jackson Miss., saying; "I do not feel at home here—I miss Col. Yarborough, Chas. Hunter, Campbell Eaton, Henry Bryan, Robt. Wyche, Boots and many others. Sad recollections force me on."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A LAW is to be promulgated in Texas prohibiting clergymen from holding political offices.

FINAL arrangements have been made for the foundation of the new Catholic University of Paris.

CALIFORNIA will this year hatch out 9,000,000 of young salmon, 7,000,000 which will go to the Eastern States.

THEODORE Tilton receives $25,000 for one hundred lectures. Beecher gets $100,000 for fifty two—one for Sunday and prayer meeting attached.

AN unusually extensive discharge of workmen has just taken place in the great engineers' works in Berlin, on account of the continuing depression in the iron trade.

A mammoth steer from Oregon is already en route to the Centennial. It stands nineteen hands, or six feet four inches, measures twenty feet from tip to tip, and weighs 5,000 pounds.

ENGLAND is importing calicoes from the United States. So say the English papers; and they remark that the goods are finer and better than those made at Manchester.

AMERICAN brooms, from their superior make and finish, have attracted attention in Europe, and heavy shipments of the article are now made to England and Germany. The business at present is remarkably good.

SPRINGFIELD, V., has a co-perative factory. The forty-five people live all togather in one house. Men are required to save one-fourth their wages, and women one-sixth. The capital increases $5,000 a year.

IT is stated that of every dollar collected to sustain the Full River operatives during their recent strike, about fifty cents were consumed in collection and expenditure. Of course, some one had to make a good thing out of it.

HENRY STEWART, whose employment was feeding animals in French's Circus, had his hands torn to shreds by a lion in Chicago, and died from the injury. The coroner could him as he reached into the cage for a trough of water.

THE people of Ohio at the late election rejected the proposed constitutional amendment providing for a tax on dogs. The majority against it was nearly seventeen hundred.

"NOW," said Secretary Chandler, going into the interior department "there is an item charging the Fort Dick agency with two barrels of gin and four loaves of bread. What's the use of four loaves of bread?"

MR. SANFORD has shipped eight thoroughbred American race horses to England, with which to contest for turf honors on English soil next season. Among the horses shipped were Preakness, Mate and Bay Final.

TWO well-drilled colored military companies of Richmond, Va., known as the Attucks and the Carney Guards propose visiting Philadelphia during the Centennial, provided the colored citizens of the latter city will raise the funds necessary to entertain them.

A COUNTRYMAN of "the melancholy Dane" has invented an arrangement to take the place of crutches, by which the cripple can go first or slow and up or down stairs, without touching his feet to the ground or working but one arm.

AND now it is reported that of the $4,000,000 to be disbursed to claimants under the Geneva award $3,000,000 have gone into the hands of a ring of lawyers. Well, it is a truly loyal affair, and if the lawyers have been smart enough to out wit the claimants, nobody down here need have any tears to shed.

THE loss occasioned by the Virginia City fire is now estimated at $7,500,000. The insurance amounts to about $2,000,000, mostly in foreign companies. The shaft of the Andes mine has been burnt out and 2,500 miners are thrown out of employment.

DR. HALL'S great church, on Fifth-fifth street, New York, said to be the largest Presbyterian church in the world is slowly developing the form of its huge tower. The ground cost $350,000, and the church will cost half a million.

THE suit of the Prince of Wales on his visit to the East consists of the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carrington, Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Suffield, Major Gen. Probyn, Lord C. Beresford, Col. A. Ellis, Mr. F. Knollys, Canon Duckworth, Mr. Albert Grey, Capt. Williams, Dr. Fayrer and Dr. (Bull Run) Russell.

SAYS the Hon. John Morrissey: "I'm never very confident. When I went into a fight I made up my mind to take a good deal of pounding. If I didn't get it so much was gained, I never had any friends in my battles. I had to fight them myself, and its the same way in my politics. I am a running because I can't see every man who ever did anything for me slaughtered."

THE regular tide of winter visitors to Florida is already setting in, and gives promise of being even larger than usual. Everything, indeed, would seem to point to the fact that Florida has been splendidly advertised, and its resources are becoming more widely known every year. To such an extent is this being carried, in fact, that one or two Northern steamship companies are seriously contemplating the sending of large steamers, the Plymouth Rock among the number, to run daily on the St. Johns.

ON the 4th of June last one hundred and fifty Catholic children of Brattleboro', Vermont, stayed away from school, the day being the feast of Corpus Christi, and the school committee of the town refused to allow them to return unless their parents would promise that they should not again absent themselves, which promise the parents refused to give, and the Supreme Court of the State has now been called upon to pass on the right of the school committee to make any such demand.

THE oration of Dr. Hoge, who is an intellectual Saul among his brethren of the Presbyterian church, is marked by real eloquence and a tender, touching affection for the man whom he honored when living. There may be Republican politicians who will seek to distort his tribute into a phase of "treason," but minds unsullied by the foul breathings of partizan hate will honor the orator who thus honors one of the heroes of the world, and in doing so calls upon his countrymen, North and South, to bury the passions of the past and to perpetuate honor to whom honor is due, whether their battle garments were blue or gray.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

According to a Northern contemporary the cares of state sit lightly upon Gen. Grant. He looks more fleshy than ever turns the scales at 187 pounds. Neither the terrible Bill Allen nor the bugaboo of inflation have interfered with his appetite, disturbed his digestion, or murdered his sleep. He smokes his cigar as complacently as if Bristow, his Finance Minister, had five dollars in gold in the Treasury for every dollar of "reg money" there is afloat.

The Southern Historial Society met at Richmond, Va., last week. The report of the secretary of the association states that he has been put in possession of many interesting and authentic accounts of the late war, contributed by the patriotic liberality of friends. The receipts from Dec 17, 1874, to October 25, 1875, were $1,258 80; expenditures, $1,013; amount now in the treasury, $845 66.

THE executive committee in their report say: "The report of last year indicated that the relations of the society to the *Southern Magazine*, which we had adopted as our organ, were not entirely satisfactory. We regret to be compelled to say that these relations grew still more unsatisfactory, and that the committee felt obliged to annul our contract with the Messrs. Turnbull and to discontinue our publication in the *Southern Magazine* after the 1st of July last." The committee express the opinion that it would be better for the society hereafter to publish their documents in monthly or quarterly tracts of their own.

WHEN General Spinner resigned, the *Sun's* Washington correspondent pointed out that the real reason that his accounts would not bear examination. Now his successor shows that items amounting to $76,966, which have for years figured as cash in Treasury, are really deficits. How much more of the accounts officially certified to have been duly are of the same kind? The way business is done in the Treasury is well shown in the fact that three years are expected to elapse before Spinner's accounts can be settled. This leaves ample time for the public to lose interest in the matter. Meanwhile the Republicans of New York are trying to elect the old gentleman Comptroller.

THE departure of the Prince of Wales for India was attended with not a few incidents of a noteworthy character. The entire absense of demonstrations at the railroad stations was noticeable; but the truly royal character of this farewell showed itself the more in its thorough spontaneity. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove up to the station in a small and open carriage, amid the cheers of the people who had assembled to say farewell. Now began such a scene of handshaking as naturally attends a long good-bye. Nor was this emotional transport by any means confined to the Prince's companions and friends. The servants had their partings also; and it was pleasant to see how earnest were the farewells and cordial utterances of every good wish among them. The Princess of Wales, standing in her dark traveling dress in the middle of the gay, well-lit saloon, looked graver than is her wont; and, indeed there were tears as well as smiles in all this exchange of farewells. With the Prince and Princess were the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Connaught. The newly constructed saloon in which they sat or stood had been most cheerfully decorated, and in the centre a consummately beautiful vase of flowers. The band of the Fusiliers played, just before the signal was given to start the train, "Auld Lang Syne," then "God bless the Prince of Wales," and then, amid the whistle of the engine, "God save the Queen." As the train glided along the hand-shaking from the windows of several coportments still continued; and the Prince of Wales acknowledged the final outcry of loyalty by waving his hand, while the Princess stood gracefully bowing, but still without her usual smiles. The Prince left behind him at Marlborough House, as farewell surprises for his sisters after his departure, presents in the form of heart-shaped lockets, each bearing the motto, "Sans adieu."

CAPTAIN W. F. AVERY

The last number of the Charlotte *Observer* contains the graceful valedictory of Captain W. F. AVERY, who has for some time most ably presided over its editorial columns. We are glad to know that he does not contemplate retiring altogether from the *sanctum*. Willoughby Avery is something more to us than an editorial friend, whose labors on the press, and in behalf of a party, with a remarkably affinity in political opinions, have drawn us to him. We look back to a friendship amidst the pleasures as well as the trials and sufferings of the camp. His name brings up to us recollections unutterably tender. Three brothers, all of whom gave up their lives for their State and country, and the cause never received a more precious sacrifice—one of whom was bound to us by all that is dear and noble and sacred in the attachment of friends—all in their lives and in the manner of their deaths shed honor upon their State. The recollection of his services and his suffrings brings back the memory of his commander and ours, the gallant and lamented BRANCH, one of whose last orders to us, but a few moments before he fell dead in our arms at Sharpsburg, was to see what could be done for Lieutenant Avery who was being borne from the field badly wounded.

Yes, friend, whatever fate betide you or us, the bonds which unite us will always remain unbroken. We wish you God speed in any undertaking in which you may engage. We trust the State may not lose the services and the talents of so worthy a son.

Judge Eure has granted an injunction restraining the authorities of Elizabeth City from collecting a special tax authorized under an act of the recent General Assembly, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Mr. Lawrence Henderson, of Burke county, brother-in-law of the late Gov. Caldwell, has been made Conductor on the W. N. C. R. R., *vice* D. F. Denton. The Piedmont *Press* says it is rumored several other changes will be made by the new Board of Commissioners.

THE ELECTIONS

Maryland and Mississippi Democratic—New York and Pennsylvania Probably Republican—Wisconsin and Minnesota Joined to Their Idols, &c., &c.,

MASSACHUSETTS GONE REPUBLICAN

Hard Fight Between Gaston and Rice—Strong Republican Legislature—Republicans Jubilant, &c.

EARTHQUAKES AND FIRES.

Earthquake in Georgia—The Shock Felt Throughout the State—Terrific Fire in Sherman, Texas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The Eastern R. R. has been mulcted $714 for refusing to receive a ticket issued for a passage in an opposite direction to which the passenger was traveling.

The voting is generally light. Rice is said to be gaining many votes in this city.

Returns from seventy towns, outside of Boston, which last year gave Gaston 15,188 against Talbot 15,887, return a vote for Gaston of 12,939; Rice, 14,904.

Capen, (Rep.) is elected in the 1st District, over Davis, (Dem.) for Congress.

Fourteen wards in this city give Rice 6,749, against Gaston 1,356.

The *Traveler's* estimate of the sixty towns and wards, including Boston, places the vote for Rice at 20,063 and Gaston, 17,658, against last year's figures, Gaston, 21,472, Talbot, 20,011 —Republican gain of over 4,000.

7:30 P. M.—One hundred and fourteen towns out side of Boston, return Rice 28,317 and Gaston 25,003—a heavy falling off in the vote is noticeable. The gain of Rice in Boston is considerable.

Returns from all wards, except the 12th Ward, give Rice 12,090, Gaston, 12,352. The friends of Rice already claim his election.

One hundred and ninety one towns heard from give Rice, 44,598; Gaston, 43,136; Rice, (Prohib.) 5,180; Phillips, 193; Adams, 1,139.

The total vote of Boston this year for Rice is 13,140, and 13,136 for Gaston, against last year's vote—Gaston, 15,988; Talbot, 9,697.

Rice has gained 6,255 in the city of Boston alone.

Present indications point to Rice's election.

The vote of cities is as follows:

Lawrence—Rice, 1,565; Gaston, 1,757. New Bedford—Rice, 1,504; Gaston, 1,530. Lowell—Rice, 2,583; Gaston, 2,533. Salem—Rice, 1,350; Gaston, 1,508. Fall River—Rice, 1,555; Gaston, 1,588. Taunton. Rice, 1,298; Gaston, 914. Cambridge—Rice 2,010; Gaston, 2,182. Chelsea—Rice, 1,156; Gaston, 757. Lynn—Rice, 1,095; Gaston, 1,368. Worcester—Rice, 3,082; Gaston, 3,837. Haverhill, Rice, 850; Gaston, 686.

247 towns give Rice, 75,141; Gaston 69,776; Baker, 7,320.

The Legislature is more strongly Republican than last year.

11:15 P. M.—The election of Rice is now generally conceded. The estimates place his plurality at from 5 to 7,000. The entire Republican ticket is probably elected. The total vote will fall somewhat below that of last year.

The Legislature shows Republican gains in both branches. In this city the Republicans elect thirty Representatives and four Senators. The Democrats elect fifteen Representatives and four Senators.

Complete returns from 322 towns, all but 19, give Rice a plurality of 4,835.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Six colored men have been arrested here for illegal voting.

The Fox Morrisey contest is very exciting. Betting is in favor of Fox.

The anti-Tammany city and county ticket is undoubtedly elected in the city by a heavy majority.

The indications are that the Democratic majority on the State ticket in this city will be largely reduced.

Democratic leaders, up to 8:30 P.M., from scattering returns claim Kings county by 7,000 majority on the State ticket. They also claim to have elected mayor, sheriff, and two senators in the 2d and 31 Districts. Last year the Democratic majority was 13,675.

Darlow Wood claims that the Republicans have carried the State by a small majority.

Scattering returns from thirty-two districts in the interior of the State, show a Republican gain of 700.

Eighty-four districts in the city as heard from give Bigelow (Dem. Sec. of State), 10,689; Seward, (Rep.) 7,257; Olney, (Dem. Dist. Atty.), 7,079; Phelps, (Rep.) 10,733; Smyth, (Dem. for Recorder), 7,029; Hackett, (Rep.) 10,743. These returns cover every part of the city.

Ninety-one districts throughout the State show a Republican gain of 1,600.

120 out of 557 election districts heard from give Bigelow, 14,783; Seward, 10,468; Olney, 9,772; Phelps, 15,470; Smyth, 9,682; Hackett, 15,503.

300 of 557 election districts show a 14,000 majority for Bigelow; 12,200 for Phelps, and 14,000 for Hackett.

The whole list of Tammany nominees is beaten.

Morrissey, anti-Tammany candidate for State Senator, is elected by over 2,000 majority.

2 NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 2:30 A.M.—The Republican ticket will have from 10,000 to 15,000 majority in the State. The Republicans secure both Houses of the Legislature.

A duel was fought this afternoon on the top floor of No. 106, Delancy street, between two Polish Jews named Joseph Goldman and Moses Piskall. Goldman was shot over the right temple and right cheek and instantly killed. Piskall was shot over the right eye and mortally wounded. The men were partners as jewelers, and the tragedy is supposed to have arisen out of a business quarrel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Kings county gives Bigelow 6,922.

Shroe, Rep., for Mayor of Brooklyn, is elected by 1,000 majority.

The *World* says the State will be close. We claim it by about 5,000. The Legislature will be very close. We claim the Assembly. The Senate must be determined by fuller returns.

Morrissey's majority is estimated at 3,500.

The *Times* editorially congratulates the Republicans on the result, and says that Tilden, as a Presidential candidate, has destroyed himself, and it is now beyond doubt, that both Republicans and Democrats will have to place new candidates before the people next year if they wish to succeed. Grant has long been out of the question as a Presidential candidate, and now Gov. Tilden may safely make up his mind to close his public life with his present term of office. No one need fear that the Republican successes will revive the Third Term, as that is as dead as Julius Cæsar.

The latest returns at hand leave the State in doubt, with chances rather in favor of Bigelow. The majority is not likely to exceed 5,000 either way. The counties estimated this morning show where the Democratic returns increase, and where the Republican majority correspondingly decrease.

The Republicans have certainly a fair working majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

The Senate will stand about 2 Republicans to 11 Democrats. Assembly 78 Republicans to 53 Democrats.

The result on the State ticket is close and still a matter of doubt.

Advices from Panama state that ex-President Stell is under arrest. Bandits attempted to assassinate the Governor and other officials at San Juan del Norte. The Governor was shot in the shoulder, his wife and daughter both being wounded. The Governor has resigned, the British Vice-Consul taking charge of affairs.

Motion has been granted by the Supreme Court to strike out the $5,000,000 suit against Tweed, on the ground that the amended answer had been served within twenty days after the case was noticed for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Nov 2.—This city gives Hartranft 800 majority—a Republican gain of over 300.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 2.—Plymouth borough gives Hartranft 344; Pershing 278—a Democratic gain of 100.

Returns come in slowly, but from a majority of the districts heard from Pindlte runs slightly ahead of Pershing.

The 4th Ward gives Hartranft 103 and Pershing 68—a Democratic gain of 17 over last year's vote.

The 5th Ward gives Hartranft 59 and Pershing 81—a Democratic gain of 22.

The 7th Ward gives Hartranft 121 Pershing 59—Republican gain of 48.

The 3d Ward gives Hartranft 77 Pershing 166—Democratic gain of 53.

The 6th Ward gives Hartranft 75, Pershing 62—Democratic gain of 7.

The 15th Ward gives Hartranft 36, Pershing 30—Democratic gain of 26.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 2—Chester City gives Hartranft 470—a gain of 197.

Unofficial returns received from 26 wards of the city, give Hartranft a majority of 12,934. The five remaining wards to be heard from are Republican, and it is estimated that Hartranft will have at least 15,000 majority in the city. [His majority two years ago was 20,434.—ED JOURNAL.]

Lycoming county will give a Democratic majority of 1,000—a Democratic gain of 33.

Berks county gives 6,300 majority being a Democratic gain of 1,000.

Snyder county gives about 4000 majority for Hartranft—Republican gain of 35.

Pike county, Democratic majority of 850—Democratic gain of 49.

Schuylkill county, Pershing 1,900 majority—Democratic gain of 233.

Montour county, Pershing 250 majority—Democratic loss of 330.

Adams county, Pershing 525 majority—Democratic gain of 80.

Delaware county, Hartranft 1,800—Republican gain of 408.

Bucks county, Pershing 300 majority—Democratic loss of 11.

York county, Pershing 3,000 majority—Democratic loss of 28.

Clinton county, Pershing 700 majority—Democratic loss of 255.

Bedford county is about 250, or a Democratic loss of 185.

Democratic gains.—Cumberland county, 105; Centre, 435; Huntington, 551; Northumberland 14; Lebanon, 400.

Republican gains,—Columbia county, 32; Lebanon, 162; Susquehanna, 4; Blair, 636.

Full returns from all wards give Hartranft a plurality of 17,362, a gain of 4,380.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The result in the State at this time, 1.30 A. M., is very doubtful. Twenty-two counties including Philadelphia, give Hartranft only 1,427 majority.

2 A. M.—Col. McClure, concedes the State to Hartranft. The vote will be very close.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS Nov. 2.—The election in Mississippi passed off quietly and no disturbance has been reported. The returns from all parts of the State show overwhelming Democratic victory. They have carried every doubtful county, and have the Legislature by a large majority. Lamar, Singleton, Hooker and Money, Democrats, are elected to Congress, two districts not heard from.

The Cincinnati Gazette, Rep., says the Democrats have about twenty majority on the joint ballot. Jeff Davis is spoken of as the next U. S. Senator.

The State has gone Democratic by 30,000, with a majority in both Houses, with four Congressmen, and probably twelve Senators.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND VA., Nov. 2nd.—Despite the exciting contest in this city, the election passed off quietly. Large but not full vote polled.

Returns from 18 precincts show independents who opposed the Conservatives only for State Senators have gained largely and if the remaining precincts together with Henrico county, which is a part of the Senatorial District show similar Independent gains, their candidate will be elected. The Republicans had only one candidate in the field and he runs far behind the Independent Conservative. The candidates for the Senate are Bradley Johnson, Wm. E. Tanner and J. E. Wortham. The Independents are W. C. Knight, P. H. Stark, Rep. Normont Smith.

LATER.—Full returns from the city precincts have changed the aspect of affairs. General Bradley T. Johnson for State Senate against whom the Independents made the strongest fight has a majority in the city of five hundred and thirty. Returns from the County precincts reduces Johnson's majority in the District, but his election is certain by over 200 majority. The two other Conservatives for the Senate, Tanner and Wortham are re-elected by much larger majorities. Returns from fifty four precincts in different counties show increased majorities for Conservatives, whose gains in many cases are large. Republican show only small gains and in but few instances. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the Independents movements outside this district as returns are too meagre.

The Democrats carry Lynchburg by a small majority which is a large gain. Norfolk and Portsmouth elect Democratic tickets.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—Jas. McDougal, registrar, and John Marthinson, judge at the first precinct, have been arrested on the charge of fraud, in returning the vote of their precinct, whereby it is claimed that Knight, Independent candidate for the Senate, was beaten by Gen. Bradly Johnson, the Conservative nominee. James S. Morrison was also arrested on a criminal charge of misleading voters. They were all bailed in the sum of $5,000 each.

If the charge of fraud is established at this precinct, and the vote thrown out, Johnson will lose his election.

County returns are still light, but enough has been received to show that the complexion of the Legislature will not be materially changed.

Independent candidates were voted for in a number of counties, but only in a few instances with successful results.

Carolina county elects Swann, Con. and J. H. White, Ind., for the House.

Culpepper county elects Halle, Ind., over Strother, Con.

Henrico county elects Talley, Rep., over Bryan, Con.

In Augusta county A. H. H. Stuart run for the House as Independent. It is thought probable he is elected.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Gov. Beveridge has ordered the First Regiment to remain under arms at their armory during the election.

At a meeting of the general freight agents of Eastern lines, to consider a further advance of rates Eastward, have decided to postpone action for a few weeks.

GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov 2.—At 9:55 P. M. there were two severe shocks of earthquake, which continued for about forty-five seconds, the second shock following almost immediately on the first, the direction being a little west of south. There was a rumbling sound with moving motion, which shook the earth, causing some alarm among the people.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—A distinct shock earthquake was felt here and throughout different portions of the State last night.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 2.—The Brotherhood conductors assembled in Grand Volvention. Delegations from 36 subordinate lodges, and grand officers are present. No business yet except preliminary regular business transacted. The Convention will remain in session all the week. A banquet will be given them at the Kimball House on Friday night; an excursion to Florida follows.

MACON, GA., Nov. 2.—A very perceptible earthquake was felt here last night. It lasted at least 30 seconds and shook windows, floor and walls. It occurred about 10 o'clock.

OHIO.

Centennial Religious Celebration.

CINCINN

Wilmington Journal.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session last evening at 8 o'clock; present, J. G. Wagner, chairman and Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe and Nixon.

Application of C. W. McClamming asking that the double poll-tax of Hoy Pearce, and Zack Taylor, of Rocky Point Township be remitted, was granted.

Applications from the following persons to renew their license to retail spirituous liquors in the city of Wilmington, were granted viz:

J M Bremer, R B Scarborough, A. C Wessell, F W Meyer, John F Hines, Henry C Caymeyer, August Dunne, Jacob W McCoy, R Jones, National Hotel, J G Burnitz, Richard Leigan, agent Henry Hutaff, J H Grotgen, Wolf Hodgson, Ed T Sneden, H Harriss, Van Vanderveydt, Wm Uldrich, Wm H Koch, John C Koch, John D Love.

The assessment on the property of R K Bridgers was ordered to be reduced from $1,000 to $855.

The appointment of James W. Craig member of the School Committee of Masonboro Township was accepted and Hollis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The petition of A. R. Black referred to the Committee with power to act.

The petition of J. H. Savage, referred to the Committee.

Mr. Geddie's taxes on real estate reduced from $2,200 to $1,000.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Pender County Commissioners.

The Board assembled in regular session yesterday at South Washington. Present the four Commissioners, Murphy, Shaw and [illegible].

The petition of James B. McPherson, asking that he be allowed to list his property, was passed upon and favorably acted upon.

The petition of the board on roads and bridges, asking for further time to complete their work, was granted.

The business of the session was to revise the jury list, in order for Superior Court, to be held the third Monday in December.

The revision was taken on the regular list of twenty persons relative to the citizens of the county.

The Board took into very serious consideration the question of education. Commissioner Shaw thought it was to be deeply deplored that children of the county were growing up in a state of ignorance. It was his belief that *higher education* when the majority of the children were receiving the rudiments of a business education. Every effort should be made to offer facilities to this end, at least. In the meantime it was absolutely necessary to watch closely the financial condition of the county. The county was now in its infancy, and it behooved the present board to keep it out of debt, so as to increase its credit. When it had established a distinctive character there would be much risk in leading it to some extent for educational purposes. Until then the strictest economy should be practiced.

The remarks of Mr. Shaw were concurred in by the rest of the Board.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in December, if not convened by the Chairman before that time, to examine the books and accounts of the Tax Collector prior to his settlement with the State Treasurer.

The Tax Collector, after the adjournment of the Board, offered sundry pieces of property for sale which had been returned for non payment of taxes, there being no bidders he (the Collector) made the announcement that he would advertise the sale, from day to day, until such time, when it would be finally sold, when all property upon which the taxes shall not have been paid will be sold according to law.

How to Calculate Interest, and What it Will Do.

The following rules are so simple that any one, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk, should post them in his memorandum for reference. There being no more than a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake, as in other arithmetical problems, the desired information being given in few figures:

Six Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days interest desired; separate the two right hand figures and divide by six; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at six per cent.

Seven Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by six; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at seven per cent.

Eight Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by six; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at eight per cent.

Ten Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by six; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at ten per cent.

Twelve Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by five; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at twelve per cent.

Eighteen Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by four; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at eighteen per cent.

Twenty Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by three; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at twenty per cent.

Twenty-four Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by two; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at twenty-four per cent.

Thirty-six Per Cent—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days upon which interest is to be computed; separate the two right hand figures and divide by one; the result is the interest on such number of dollars at thirty-six per cent.

To find the number of days to run to make any sum of interest:

Six Per Cent—Multiply the sum of money by sixty, and divide by the rate of interest, and by the amount of interest, and the result will be the number of days.

Will-be—If a mechanic or laborer receives $2, cents per day, and saves fifty-one cents per day, and lets the aggregate amount of interest will amount to seventy-two cents per day, the aggregate savings of 27½ days will be the important sum of $7.00—sufficient to [illegible] a [illegible]. There are few [illegible] who [illegible] by the use of cigars to [illegible], two or ten times the six cent piece, [illegible] provide for old age, and the man in business who can save a dollar a day will eventually be found possessed of over $1.0,-

A lady, who had on her upper lip something approaching a mustache, being asked on an office and answ[illegible], answered that the boy happened to be [illegible] at the time. In the course of conversation the little fellow inquired what he must do to get hair on his lip. "Why, rub it against papa's," was the reply. "Oh," he said, "is that the way Miss—— got hers?"

A negro named Joe Johnson was shot and killed in Bernie a few nights since while engaged in stealing cotton from the warehouse of Mr. N. D. Norman. The shooting was done by a negro man who was watching the house at the time.

The Fair and the Fair Grounds—Preparations for the Coming Exhibition.

Yesterday evening behind a 2:40 neg procured from Southerlands' stables, the reporter of the JOURNAL visited the Fair Grounds and had a drive around the race track.

The grounds were found to be in a gratifying state of forwardness in preparation for the Fair. The Grand Stand faces the west and commands a perfect view of the race track. Beneath the Grand Stand, is a spacious and handsome saloon at which fifty persons can simultaneously obtain refreshments for the inner man.

Floral Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Mechanics Hall, are assuming a gay and festive appearance under the skillfull manipulations of good workmen, and Mr. G. W. Lamb our florist, among the triumphs of art which adorn the grounds are the chicken coops with their spacious apartments, the pig pens the cattle stalls &c. The box stalls are regarded by experts, to offer the most comfortable and delightful shelter for horseflesh that was ever provided, and no doubt is felt but that there will be full demand for all the accommodations that the Society has arranged.

Hands were engaged yesterday in working the race track and putting it in good order. The fences around the grounds have been white-washed as also all the stalls for horses and cattle.

A great part of the credit due for these excellent arrangements belongs to Mr. James A. Willard the Superintendent, under whose eye the work has been done.

The ladies are expected to take under their special charge Floral Hall as it is intended exclusively for the display of works of their skill and grace. Our merchants are we learn going to *vie* with each other in the most elegant display of their wares and merchandize.

We expect new visitors from the far West, Rutherford, Asheville, Shelby and the French Broad sections and our merchants should make as creditable display for them as possible.

All indications point to a degree of success at the coming fair superior to any heretofore experienced by our exhibitions.

The affair is in able hands, and is destined to realize the fullest expectations of its friends:

Assistant Marshals.

Mr. B. Harriss Northrop, Chief Marshal of the Fair, has made the following appointments of assistant marshals:

New Hanover—W. R. French, J. I. Motts, A. Adrian, Walter Coney, B. Gleaves, O. A. Wiggins, J. W. Lamb, Geo. Leiber, T. H. Smith.

Bladen—John Nutt, jr., Maj. T. D. Love.

Brunswick—O. McR. Holmes.

Columbus—C. D. Baldwin.

Richmond—M. H. Russel.

Anson—L. L. Polk.

Union—James F. Payne.

Cumberland—J. C. Haigh.

Edgecombe—J. W. Cotten.

Wake—P. F. Pescud.

Marion—James Stackhouse.

Mecklenburg—W. H. H. Gregory.

Pender—R. P. Paddison.

Caution to Sportsmen.

At this season of the year a large number of serious, and sometimes fatal, gunning accidents are sure to occur, and a word of admonition is therefore not out of place. Most of these accidents happen through the premature discharge of guns, the hammers of which are raised, the discharge being the result of the pressure of a twig or branch against the trigger. Too much care cannot be exercised by sportsmen in this particular. If necessary to raise the hammer the triggers should be protected from contact with the bushes and twigs to guard against the possibility of accident. It frequently occurs that accidents happen from firing at game beyond which and in range some person is concealed by intervening shrubbery from the vision of the sportsman. Ordinary precaution, however, ought to be sufficient to prevent accidents of this class. Let our sportsmen be more careful in handling their pieces. If they will use every effort to prevent premature discharges, and always make sure when they fire that there is nothing but the game in range, fewer distressing accidents will happen.

About Bananas.

Few people who see bananas hanging in fruit stores think of them as more than a tropical luxury. In fact they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and, according to Humboldt, an acre in bananas will produce as much food for man as twenty-five acres in wheat. It is the ease with which bananas are grown which is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to get a living without work that no effort will ever be made, and the men become lazy and intolerably shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a cutting in the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve to thirteen months, without further care, each plant having from seventy five to one hundred and twenty-five bananas, and when that dies down after fruiting new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where no frost ever reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every month and every day in the year.

Some plants will have sixteen or twenty leaves and branches of fruit, bending over as it ripens, forming a beautiful sight. The culture of bananas is very profitable, and with the unlimited capacity of Florida and the West India islands for producing it, there should always be a supply equal to any possible demand.

Fort Fisher Survivors.

The following committee will wait on the citizens to day to solicit subscriptions to entertain the gallant defenders of old Fort Fisher, during their very brief stay in our city. It is hoped that they will raise a snug amount that will enable them to show "these veterans that Wilmingtonians most fully appreciate their deeds of the past

The committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Captain Mathew P Taylor Chairman, Col. J J Hedrick, Maj Jas Reilly, Col Roger Moore, Major D J Devane M M Katz, A Adrian, Captain H G Flanner.

ALECK STEPHENS.

Stephens and Randolph—Dying for Twenty Years—A Congressional Reminiscence—A Victory Over Grow.

[N. Y. Mercury.]

A dispatch from Georgia prematurely announcing that this venerable, erratic genius was suddenly attacked by dangerous disease, and was in a critical condition, furnished our correspondent an opportunity to relate, from his own experience, some interesting reminiscences of a remarkable man. Aleck Stephens has been, like Randolph of Roanoke, dying for nearly thirty years, and yet continued through all this time, and in spite of his moribund condition, to take an important and prominent part in all the grave public events that agitated the country. It is now more than twenty years since I first saw him on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington. His physical weakness was so marked that everybody spoke about it, and all doubted his ability to live through the session, which ended March 4, 1857. But the hackmen and undertakers in the city knew him better. They all said that Stephens was an impostor in the matter of health that for ten years previous he had pretended to be dying, raising the hopes of the undertakers and cab drivers for lucrative employment at a big Congressional funeral, but had always cheated them out of it by eventually seeming to be dying, and yet never dying. He has thus lived on ever since, passed through the fierce contest over slavery, secession and the war, and managed so well that, although Vice-President of the Confederacy and author of the celebrated manifesto that "slavery was the corner stone of the new Confederation of American States," he yet, of all Confederates, attained the most popularity in the North, and was the first of them admitted to a seat in Congress after the war, and treated with the highest regard by Republican members, though not acting with their party. But all these things are not recent history, and well known, and hence they need not be repeated here. But one of his conflicts in the House in ante war times, and in which a member from the State of New York was personally concerned, is worth telling.

Orsamus B. Matteson represented the Utica District, and served on the Committee on Pensions. A Mr Tripplett, a pension agent at Washington, had compiled a volume of the laws and regulations concerning pensions, and decisions of Courts relating thereto, and this book he was anxious to sell to the Government. Congressman Matteson exerted himself strenuously in favor of Tripplett's work, and he carried through Congress an appropriation for its purchase, at a fixed price per volume. It leaked out subsequently that this price was a trifle higher than the retail price at which the book sold at the stores, and that the excess went to Mr. Matteson as compensation for his labors. Charges were preferred on these facts, and a committee appointed to investigate them. Aleck Stephens was the Chairman of that Committee, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, one of the members. The committee made two reports, one by Stephens, to expel Matteson for corruption, the other by Grow, to censure him only for careless conduct in allowing himself to be found out. This occurring in 1857, Grow was a new convert to Republicanism, having changed over from a Democrat only in a previous Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska trouble, and he determined to win his spurs as one of the leaders of the new party in conducting the defense of Matteson, also a Republican. The contest in the House rested solely upon Stephens and Grow, and they were well matched. They are both, when under excitement, exceedingly passionate, the voice of each is shrill and piercing, their oratory aggressive and even violent, but Aleck had the best of it, as he fought on the side of honesty against bribery. Never did the most robust and powerful man shine brighter in debate than Stephens on that occasion, though the hand of grim death seemed already upon him. The denunciation of the ingratitude of Matteson's crime was a burst of such fiery eloquence as is seldom heard in Congress. His little frame shook nervously, and appeared as if failing asunder, as he turned his brilliantly beaming eye upon Matteson and pointed his bony finger in crushing scorn at the accused. The Republicans had a majority, and Banks was Speaker, yet all the efforts of Grow were vain. Stephens carried the House with him, and Matteson was expelled. It was one of the most extraordinary parliamentary triumphs ever achieved, and will be long remembered by those who were present at the time.

Cotton Business of Wilmington

The JOURNAL calls our attention to the fact that the receipts at the port of Wilmington since the 1st of September have been 19,670 against 12,063 bales last year, an increase of 7,597 bales. We are gratified at this exhibit because it confirms our belief in the growing importance of Wilmington and encourages the idea that it is to be the great Atlantic seaport.

We did not intend to give Wilmington the shake when we spoke of Norfolk. The two cities can be spoken of without any suggestion of rivalry. Norfolk gets its supplies of North Carolina production from a section which is totally detached from Wilmington, and we are glad that there is such a place as Norfolk to supply such a want. Wilmington not only controls a great part of the North Carolina trade, but she stretches out her arms to the far South and West.

The *News* will probably be represented at the Fair to see some of the fine sights the JOURNAL promises for the delight of Woodson.—*Raleigh News.*

The "Corners" in Cotton and Land.

There was a renewed "set 2" yesterday upon the parties who were "short" of cotton and land for October delivery, and, what is a little remarkable as a coincidence, the pound of middling upland cotton and the pound of Western steam lard were, after 'Change, quoted for this month at precisely the same price, viz: 14¢ cents, while for November delivery both sold at 13¢@13 7-16 cents. The difference between the price for October and November will only partially illustrate the influence of the "corners" which the bull party have succeeded in fixing, for while cotton sold at 14¢ cents for October, it was placed at 13¢ cents for December, or a full ¼ cents less; while lard, which is quoted at 14¢ cents, could not be readily sold at over 12¢ cents for December, or 2 cents less. The parties to those corners are, however, in a critical position, for they may not be able to stand up under the heavy load which, with the end of October, may come upon them, and in that case a sharp decline could with difficulty be avoided.—*New York World, 27th.*

Appointments by Bishop Atkinson for his Autumnal visitation.

Gaston	Nov.	10th
Ridgeway	"	11th
Warrenton	"	12th
Henderson, 25th Sunday after Trinity	Nov.	14th
Williamsboro	"	15th
Sas afras Fork, Granville co.,	"	16th
Goshen, Granville co.,	Nov.	18th
Oxford	"	19th
Louisburg, 26th Sunday after Trinity	Nov.	21st
Franklinton	"	22nd
Kittrell's	"	23rd

SCHROEDER'S AERIAL SHIP.

A Description of the Working Apparatus—What the Inventor Says He Can Do—How the North Pole is to be Discovered.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Work has been commenced on the ship, and it is confidently expected that she will be ready for her trial trip in about two weeks. The skeleton of the ship is made of double O wire; braced lengthwise by single O wire. The ship itself is eighty-five feet long, nine feet high, and eight feet wide, and in shape resembles a long steamship hull, with the exception that the fore and aft projections extend about seven feet from the body of the ship. The iron shaft runs lengthwise, the pushing propeller being attached to one end, and the pulling propeller to the other, in order that they can be worked to the best advantage, and to allow the ship to turn around on its own pivot in the air. Underneath are two rudders, fore and one aft, for steering purposes. On making the ascent, the pulling propeller will be put in motion, assisted by the pushing propeller and the rudders, and thus the inventor confidently expects to be able to go whithersoever he will.

The ship is attached to the balloon by 1,495 ropes, situated at equal distances apart, in order to preserve as exact a balance as possible. The capacity of the balloon is 265,919 cubic feet. Hydrogen gas will be used, and this substance is so light that it is calculated that one cubic feet will have a lifting power of one and three-quarter ounces, thus making the lifting power of the balloon about 29,000 pounds, or nearly fifteen tons. It is not probable that the balloon will be filled to its full capacity, inasmuch as the extreme rarefaction of the air at great altitudes tends to withdraw the outside pressure from the balloon and the hydrogen inside, thus relieved of outward pressure, will expand the more readily, and perhaps burst the balloon. But estimating the capacity at an amount less than given, the balloon will easily have a lifting power of ten tons, while the weight of the apparatus, the gas, balloon, netting, ship and machinery is but 4,800 pounds, or two and two-fifths tons.

The balloon is fastened to the ship in such a manner that it cannot sway to and fro, so that it is impossible for the balloon to get out of a perpendicular position. The ship has two masts, fore and aft, which reach up to the equator of the balloon. On the top of each mast a large wire cap is fastened to the netting by spiral cabrily, and the balloon itself is fastened to the netting all around the equator. In case of an explosion the lower part of the balloon ascends, falls into the netting, and half the balloon forms a large parachute. The balloon descends for a short distance with great rapidity, when the air presses up underneath, the parachute spreads out, and the descent is made more gradual. The steering apparatus and propeller are set in motion, the rotary movement commences, and the balloon goes down in a circle like an eagle spreading its wings. The balloon is made of enamine muslin, of which 18,000 yards have been used in its manufacture, and the length of the rope used is nearly twelve miles.

The pulling and pushing propellers are worked by cranks, four men at each crank, and work in the lower current about three hundred and fifty revolutions a minute, increasing the number of revolutions with the increase in height. Aided by the pulling and pushing power, the inventor claims that he will be capable of making the ship stand still in the air over any given point. Practical use will be made of this advantage by taking a photographer along, for the purpose of securing photographic views of certain sections of the country. From a certain height in the air he says he can see the bottom of any body of water, no matter how deep. The photographic views which he proposes to have taken will be chiefly useful to the topographical corps.

Mr. Schroeder says that his experience has proven to him that in the higher atmospheres approaching the North Pole, where the lower currents increase in cold the upper currents increase in warmth, and he is therefore confident that he is capable of sailing over this region, and finding that for which millions have been spent and many valuable lives lost—a passage to the open Polar Sea.

The first ascent will be made in about two weeks.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

How Depositors Are to Secure the First Dividend.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, '75.

Local Editor Daily Journal:

Will you be kind enough to publish the following for the benefit of the depositors in

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

In answer to numerous inquiries as to the best mode for securing the payment of the first twenty per cent dividend, all that is necessary is, that the pass-book be sent to "the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C." The book may be sent by mail, express, or through any bank. If sent by mail, a letter should accompany it, giving name and address plainly, so that the Commissioners may return the same direct to the depositor.

The plan adopted by the Commissioners has this explanation: Upon receipt of the pass book, they will enter the amount of the dividend, and return the book and a check for the amount direct to the depositor.

Very respectfully,

HORACE MORRIS,
Late Cashier.

"My Husband"

Can there be found sweeter, dearer words to a good, loving wife, than these, "My husband?" He is her life, her world, without him existence would be a dreary blank. Should adversity and disgrace darken his name, she but loves him the more for his sufferings. No music is sweet to her ear than his welcome step and voice. No picture finishings on memory's wall, more beautiful than her bridal eve, when she vowed to love, honor and obey him, her idol, her soul's worship. She would not wish the wings of time to pluck from her memory one word of love, or an act of devotion from him to her, ah no! she prizes them more than earth's riches. She would not wish Fame's hand to twine one garland round her brow, that was unshared by him. Her love exceeds beyond herself and reaches beyond eternity. She pictures him in heaven's bright realms, and listens, hoping and trusting for time, awaiting to be released and started to wait his name and call for the regions of the dead. Does her love cease then, or grow less? No, it grows brighter and brighter, until she, too, joins her loved one, her husband, in the land where all is love, joy, peace and happiness.

Passing Compliments

His Anti whistlingey, Judge Cloud, appears to have been drawing pretty heavily on his vocabulary of billingsgate from the way Brother Mathes goes for him. The Western *Sentinal* says:

"Dogs, Curs, Spaniels, Whelps, Liars, are a few of the choice epithets bestowed upon editors of newspapers at Lexington Court, on several occasions, last week by John M. Cloud, that political exerescence of sin and corruption who disgraces the bench of the Seventh Judicial District. These epithets are bestowed by a Judge who has spent ten dollars for whiskey where he has spent one for law books, a man who has grown hoary in sin, and whose whole path way through life is marked with the evidences of his immorality and debauchery."

Constitutional Amendments.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th. Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th. Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for the senators and members of the legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th. That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4 of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and expenitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases of suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except section 7, 9 and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks of the same shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4, and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the governor not otherwise provided for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33d Gives power to the supreme court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

The Confederate Flag.

During our civil war, the seven seceded States used at first distinctive State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called "stars and bars," composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, the others red, with a blue union containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the "stars and stripes" led to confusion and mistakes in the field; and in September, 1861, a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars. In 1863 the "stars and bars" was supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle-flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be mistaken for a flag of truce and on February 4, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy.—*Appletons' American Cyclopædia.*

Newspaper for Sale.

A valuable Newspaper, with type, presses, and all other fixtures, located in a thriving town in Eastern N. C., is offered for sale at a bargain. Has a good circulation and a steadily increasing patronage. The Editor of this paper will put any one meaning "business" in communication with the proprietor. 3t.

Tournament at Lillington, Pender County.

Reported for the JOURNAL.

Messrs Editors:—As your able paper is a favorite in Pender, and an institution of great importance to the Conservative party, and to the support of correct principles—never pandering for aid from ephemeral fashion, or the smiles of Radicals, you will be pleased to publish an account of the elegant and successful Tournament which came off here yesterday.

The day was fine, and the bravery and beauty of Pender began to assemble at an early hour from various parts of the county. It was truly a galaday for Pender—and for Lillington, its chief town, well calculated to be growing and thrifty in the future, as it has always been beautiful and a place of much trade, and notably devoted to those principles for which the JOURNAL has long and effectually struggled, and most ably supported.

And, what the leading friends of Pender should labor for and are working for, much was done here to-day in creating a *county pride*. They have erected a high standard for the infant county, and to do less would be unjust to the thrilling memories which cluster around the magic name of Gen. Wm. D. Pender, in honor of whom the new county was justly named.

At an early hour the Knights, heroic young men of Pender, were marched in review before the grand stand, by that sterling democrat and enterprising citizen of Lillington, Captain John A. Jones, who was the efficient Chief Marshal of the occasion. Here that talented and rising son of Pender, and orator of the day, Bruce Williams Esq., addressed the Knights in eloquence, and very appropriately. In the fine crowd assembled, were many of the most prominent citizens of the new county, and they were delighted at Mr. Williams's well delivered speech. He traced rapidly the history of ancient chivalry, and gave a forcible description of the true Knighthood, mentioning the names &c., of illustrious Knights, and chivalrous men of former days. But he contended that our modern days had furnished numberless instances of unequaled heroism and chivalry in the valor and sacrifices of our late confederate soldiers. The forces of Hannibal and Pompey" said he "were equal in a series of wars and engagements, those of Napoleon and Wallington were quite equal at Waterloo, but tell me of the conflict or war in which the invading foe outnumbered those of the defensive by three, four, or even five times, yet the defensive, with almost superhuman courage and fortitude held them at bay for years, as was the case in our late war?" In this stirring strain the speaker continued to hold up to admiration the heroic daring of Southern soldiers in the late terrific contest. He closes an analogy between the belligerent and athletic training of the ancient youth and those in modern days who are imbued with the spirit of civil and patriotic duty, and showed that the courage and endurance of the citizen soldier as he fights for home and independence is superior to that of soldiers fighting under leaders whose aim is conquest and glory. He also made a strong plea for North Carolina pride—appealed with force and State feeling to the young men to come forward to the relief of our impoverished and suffering State with the armor of invincible manhood and State pride. He pointed them to the instructive spirit of love for home and State which impelled the illustrious Roman and patriotic Greek to victory. He was impressive and correct in stating that it was the want of State pride and of appreciation of home talent in our people, which had driven so many of our noblest and best to other States where they had attained that success and distinction which a more just encouragement in other States had enabled them to reach. This home inappreciation was withering to our men of conscious talent and merit, especially in the face of the unmerited patronage freely bestowed so often upon the bragging faced and incompetent of our State. Pender, he said, must rally around her men of worth and genius.

The contest commenced between the Knights. The tilting was fine and creditable to all. The contestants were again assembled before the grand stand to hear the decision of the judges. After this was rendered, the managers called upon Dr. Satchwell to deliver the prizes to the four most successful Knights. He did so in a few remarks, during which he inculcated the duty of *county pride*, and congratulated the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen upon their successful tournament—the first since the new county was organized. He held up the character of General William D. Pender as a bright exemplar of those virtues which every citizen of Pender should wear in his bosom, and observe in his life.

The following were the successful Knights, to which appropriate prizes were awarded:

1st: Willie Bordeaux, who crowned Miss Emily Williams.

2d: Willie Lamb, who crowned Miss Lillian Moore.

3d: Daniel Bordeaux, Jr., who crowned Miss Ellen Croom.

4th: David Roe, who crowned Miss Maggie Murphy.

The crowd then dispersed, except such as remained over to see the magnificent ball, which took place in the commodious Masonic Hall of Lillington. A good band of music was in attendance. Long will this annual Lillington tournament be remembered, for it gave pleasure and satisfaction to all present.

* * *

Lillington Nov. 3d, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD FAIR WEEK.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN can be furnished with Board and Lodging or Meals during Fair Week, at Mrs. P. MURPHY'S, on Fourth between Princess and Market streets.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

D. A. CULBRETH & Co. } In Superior Court
vs. } Fall Term.
G. W. BULLARD. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon the affidavit of D. A. Culbreth, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, on the fifteenth Monday after the second Monday in August, 1875, and answer or demur to the complaint against him and the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the same.

In testimony whereof, I have unto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court, at office in Clinton, this the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk,
Superior Court of Sampson County, N. C.
KERR & KER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. nov5w4t

TO NORTH CAROLINA LYCEUMS:

MR. EDWARD F. TEMPLE, of Boston, will soon enter on his Western tour this season in order to visit the South. His new lecture

STREET SCENES AND CHARACTERS

is pronounced by competent judges to be his masterpiece. Mr. Temple may be engaged to lecture next winter, in any North or South Carolina towns on reasonable terms. Address EDWARD F. TEMPLE,
oct31dw2w North Somerville, Mass.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Market Street, near Northeast Corner of Second Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of collections.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

November 4, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The volume of transactions during the past week exhibit a firm aggregate of business in all branches of trade. The recent elections have acted in a measure as a draw-back to trade throughout the Northern States, but as these are now all over for the time business will settle back to its former activity. The home markets have more or less been effected by the excitement prevalent to the situation referred to above but the business of the week as compared with last week, shows fair proportions. Cotton has been less firm than formerly, but an active inquiry has existed and considerable transactions have taken place. Naval stores continue firm with a good enquiry from buyers, and without much change of prices.

The export movement for the week shows an increase over last week. The shipments for the week were as follows: Cotton, 3,831 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 1,228 casks; Rosin, 8,430 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 259 barrels; Tar, 630 barrels; against Cotton, 5,209 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 2,113 casks; Rosin, 1,934 barrels; Crude Turpentine, 100 barrels; Tar, 377 barrels.

The chief features of the market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—For this staple during the past week, the market has been quiet in tone but unsettled and variable in quotations. The leading influence on the market was the "corner" for October in New York which caused the stock on hand there to be held generally much above the views of buyers. Early in the week under review there was a continued moderately active demand for cotton, but under the influence existing as above mentioned, there was not much activity in our market, but later in the week as November came in and grew older the "corner" being over, the market settled and on a basis of 12½ cents for middling, there was moderately large transactions, the sales footing up for the week 1,392 bales. At the close to-day the market is quoted steady at the quotations below. The receipts for the week were 4,954 bales, exports 3,831 bales, stock in yard and afloat, 5,523 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

For the week ending the total receipts have reached 170,645 bales, against 147,429 bales last week, 137,429 bales the previous week, and 102,402 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1875, 740,500 bales, against 651,253 bales for the same period of 1874, showing an *increase* since September 1, 1875, of 89,247 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 97,831 bales, of which 50,713 were to Great Britain, 13,626 to France, and 33,492 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening are now 405,827 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary,	} Nominal.
Good ordinary,	
Strict good ordinary,	12¼ cents.
Low middling,	12¾ cents.
Middling,	12¾ cents.
Good middling,	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been no change in this market since our last report, the general position being pretty much the same and prices having undergone no change. The market at the close is quoted firm at 37½ cents bid. The sales for the week were 1,529 casks. The receipts for the week were 1,794 casks; exports, 1,228 casks; stock in yard and afloat, 4,813 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The past week has developed no new feature whatever in this article. The receipts have been disposed of to distillers, who have willingly paid the ruling prices, and at the close to-day the market is quoted steady at $1 60 for Hard and $2.80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard	Yel Dip.	Virgin
Friday...294	$1.60	$2.80	$2.80
Saturday..185	1.60	2.80	2.80
Monday..350	1.60	2.80	2.80
Tuesday..760	1.60	2.80	2.80
Wday...161	1.60	2.80	2.80
Thursday..125	1.60	2.80	2.80

TAR.—Without change of quotations during the week, there has been a good enquiry for this article and exporters have taken the daily receipts. The market at the close is steady at $1.40 per bbl. The receipts for the week were 384 bbls.; exports, 630 bbls.; stock in yard and afloat 953 bbls.

ROSIN.—There has been an increased demand for rosins of all grades during the week over the week preceding, owing to the better facility offered buyers in freights. The movement in strained and the lower grades has been large and it is a gratifying fact that prices are firmer and that the market appears to be on a very solid basis. Futures were more active this week than for some time past and considerable transactions were made for the forward months. At the close to day the market is firm at the quotations below. The sales for the week were 7,000 bbls strained at $155 $157½ @$160, 500 bbls. E and F at $1 30@165 @180 and 600 bbls G to N at 212½ to $5 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 13,081 bbls exports 8,430 bbls. Stock in yard and afloat 71,847 bbls.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 60
Good Strained	1 65
No. 2	1 70
Extra No. 2

Wilmington Journal

FOLEY'S STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Statue and Pedestal.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

Even at first sight the statue shows us that the sculptor, has scorned all trick and mannerism. His work is simple and true. Like all the great old sculptors, Foley has wisely abstained from representing violent action or bodily excitement. There is poise, and strength, and self-control, most free of all virtues, in every line of the calm, noble figure. The head of the statue is a delight and study. Indeed but far more than the head, too, is buckskin, to flout the wind; the left, to the bridle. The reins, the cloak of the cook of work, every detail is graceful.

[illegible] that is wor[illegible] too, of [illegible] to counte[illegible] familiar to [illegible] would be un[illegible] artist, [illegible]graphs, [illegible] portrai[illegible] could fur[illegible] the face [illegible] mere [illegible] type of [illegible] and in [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]